

Negotiations reach impasse

"Negotiations have reached a dead end. We went to Premier Davis and members of his Cabinet last Thursday with specific, well-researched proposals on cutbacks, student aid and employment. Premier Davis dismissed our concern with the decline in the quality of education by saying that there were no

cutbacks. Although Mr. Davis claimed that unemployment was the government's number one priority, he offered only vague generalities and did not respond to our proposal for an immediate job creation plan. Finally, with regard to the new student aid plan, Dr. Parrott refused to release the parental contribution

table, despite the fact that admitted it is available."

This is how Miriam Edelson, chairperson of the Ontario Federation of Students/Federation des Etudiants de l'Ontario, summed up the meeting between the Federation's Board of Directors and Premier Davis, Dr. Parrott (Minister of Colleges and Universities),

Tom Wells (Minister of Education) and Keith Norton (Minister of Community and Social Services) on Thursday, February 9.

"At the same moment as 600 students were at a meeting to protest the cutbacks at York University, the Premier was arguing that 'we have not built highways in this province,

so we could pour money into universities.' His response to figures that show that Ontario has reduced its financial commitment to post-secondary education was that 'figures can be used to prove anything'."

"We got no further on student aid. Dr. Parrott confirmed that the Ministry has moved nowhere since the Board of the Federation met with the Minister on January 10. Except for a temporary loan remission plan, all graduate and most professional school students will be cut off from grant aid next year. The Minister also refused to reveal what parents will be expected to contribute under the new plan, even though levels have been decided on for weeks."

"The Minister is afraid of the students' reaction to the parental contribution table. In September, the Minister promised that the table would be announced in January. Yhen, in December, he claimed that it would not be announced until February or March because the table had not been finalized. Now we know that the parental contribution has been fixed, and still he refuses to release it. This is an example of where the discussion has led us."

Edelson concluded: "We have gone as far as we can with meetings, negotiations and briefs. It is clear that something else has to be done."

ed support from the student union, the faculty association and the Newfoundland and Labrador Association of Human Rights.

Webber believes her firing directly contravenes the terms and conditions for employment for teachers, especially her right to academic freedom.

New Policies: Visa Students

WINNIPEG (CUP) - The Manitoba government is reviewing its policies on visa students attending the province's universities, but any changes, probably wouldn't take effect in the coming academic year, according to Education Minister Keith Cosens.

Cosens also said a proposal by federal Immigration Minister Bud Cullen, to allow immigration agreements specifying that no visa student be admitted to a province without its approval, will be discussed in the next few weeks.

He said the government

has not yet established policy on the immigration restrictions or on differential fees, which have been instituted in Alberta and Ontario with some indications that Quebec may follow suit.

The University of Manitoba decided against

charging visa students different fees, after a 1976 study by a joint senate-board committee at the university.

Both Brandon University and the University of Winnipeg set quotas for the number of visa students attending in 1976-77. But the two institutions dropped the policy when the quotas weren't filled.

FACULTY

Webber Case Goes To Appeal

ST. JOHN'S (CUP) - A University appeals board here began closed hearings Feb. 7, into the non-renewal of the contract of Memorial University social work professor Marlene Webber. She was told in early December the university intended to terminate her contract because of her political activities.

Webber and a student support committee are protesting the closed hearings. 'All interested parties should be permitted to attend so that they may see what evidence will be used by the administration in my case,' says Webber. She contends that the firing is an obvious case of political persecution.

Since the initial notice of intention from the administration, Webber has received

Youth Jobless 16.7%

OTTAWA (CUP) - Although seasonally-adjusted jobless rates for January show a slight retreat, actual figures indicate the number of Canadian unemployed is closing in on the one million mark.

Some 991,000 Canadians, or 9.5 per cent of the work force, are without jobs, according to Statistics Canada. And the unemployment rate for youth between 15 and 24 increased a whopping 12 per cent to 16.7 per cent.

Seasonally-adjusted, the general unemployment rate dropped the November level of 8.3 per cent, from December's post-Depression high of 8.5 per cent.

while all Canadians are

suffering, in the Atlantic provinces, Quebec and British Columbia, one in 10 people are without work. In B.C., the real employment rate advanced from 8.0 to 9.9 per cent reflecting 18,000 newly-unemployed workers.

In Newfoundland, one in six people are officially unemployed and an appalling one in four people between 15 and 24 are jobless.

The unadjusted figures for the other provinces are: Nova Scotia, 11.7 per cent from 10.1 in December; Prince Edward Island, 12.4 from 11.1; New Brunswick, 14.0 from 14.2; Quebec, 12.4 from 11.2; Ontario, 7.9 from 6.8; Manitoba, 7.8

from 6.7; Saskatchewan, 6.4 from 5.1; Alberta, 5.4 from 4.4.

In January of last year, 100,000 fewer people were unemployed, and the unemployment rate was 8.8 per cent.

Statistics Canada unemployed figures only refer to those people who are out of work and have actively sought work in the past four weeks or had found a new job to start within four weeks. Because the figures do not include people who have given up their search for work, Statistics Canada estimates are thought to be conservative by most observers.

Close Encounters

OF THE HUMAN KIND

Perhaps it was fitting that the Human Encounter Group met on the eve of Saint Valentine's Day to discuss Singles in our society.

The legend of St. Valentine tells how one ordinary monk reached out and touched the lives of the people around him. He did this by performing small deeds which showed he really cared for them as individuals. This "reaching out" became the central theme of Monday's discussion. It was very gratifying to have so many people give three hours of their time to share their thoughts and feelings.

The discussion opened with the recounting of occasions when single people have been made to feel alienated in the church, in business and in society in general. Few people can appreciate the humiliation and indignation felt after being told by six different landlords that they prefer not to rent to single women. It was generally acknowledged by the group that single women tend to

experience more barriers than single men because society has not yet fully cast off the stereotyped role of women. The stereotyping of both men and women has served to weaken the lines of communication between people. We need to reach out and touch the lives of others and be, in return, re-energized by them. In this reaching out process we participate in a sense of "being" and, as such, cannot remain static in a preconceived role. The physical act of reaching out was discussed at length and is best summarized in the words of Shere Hite (author of the Hite report):

Not being "allowed" to touch or be in physical contact with anyone other than a sexual partner since it might imply a sexual connection! - is depressing and alienating.

In breaking down the ancient roles of men and women it seems necessary and logical to also remove the dichotomy between singles and married people. We must stop the

practice of hyphenating people and learn to relate to the humanity of an individual. Part of this process must involve a change in our antiquated laws that are hurtful and dehumanizing. It is the responsibility of every caring adult to make his/her parliamentary representative aware of this by casting a ballot for the candidate who is committed to such things as blameless divorce laws. Church law, too, must be made to express a more forgiving, caring attitude.

Man (in the generic sense) is in constant action and reaction with his world. The humanizing of man can come about if we break through the stereotypes (and this requires more than static energy) and reach out to one another.

The next meeting of the Human Encounter Group will be March 20th at 19:00 in the Thorneloe College classroom. The topic under discussion will be "The Church and Big Business."

BY DEBORAH KNUFF



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Toward Freedom From Fear, Want

It is the minds of men which must be changed and their philosophies. Economic reform is impossible so long as legislators, lawyers and business men cling to economic concepts which were conceived for another age. The liberal idea of property helped to emancipate the bourgeoisie but it is now hampering the march toward economic democracy. The ancient values of private property have been carried into the age of corporate wealth. As a result, our laws and our thinking recognize as proprietors of an enterprise men who today hold a few shares which they will sell tomorrow on the stock market, whereas workers who may have invested the better part of their lives and of their hopes in a job have no propriety right to that job, and may be expropriated from it without compensation whenever they grow old, or whenever Capital decides to disinvest. That same erroneous concept of property has erected a wall of prejudice against reform and a wall of money against democratic control. As a consequence, powerful financial interests, monopolies and cartels are in a position to plan large sectors or the national economy for the profit of the few, rather than for the welfare of all. Whereas any serious planning by the State democratically controlled, is dismissed as a step toward Bolshevism.

Yet if this society does not evolve an entirely new set of values, if it does not set itself urgently to producing those services which private enterprise is failing to produce, if it is not determined to plan its development for the good of all rather than for the luxury of the few, and if his fellow citizen against all socially-engineered economic calamities, it is vain to hope that Canada will ever really reach freedom from fear and freedom from want. Under such circumstances, any claim by lawyers that they have done their bit by upholding civil liberties will be dismissed as a hollow mockery.

Pierre Elliott Trudeau, in the McGill Law Journal, 1962, in an article titled Economic Rights:

Our Dear Mr. Trudeau:

While having held the progressive and truly democratic views mentioned above why has your government sought and succeeded in entrenching the criminal injustices you so eloquently condemned?

Your government has betrayed the Canadian people and you Sir, have betrayed yourself. We believe that your government is an ugly and pronounced self-interest perpetuating itself. Why should we re-elect such a decadent mob?

Half A Worm

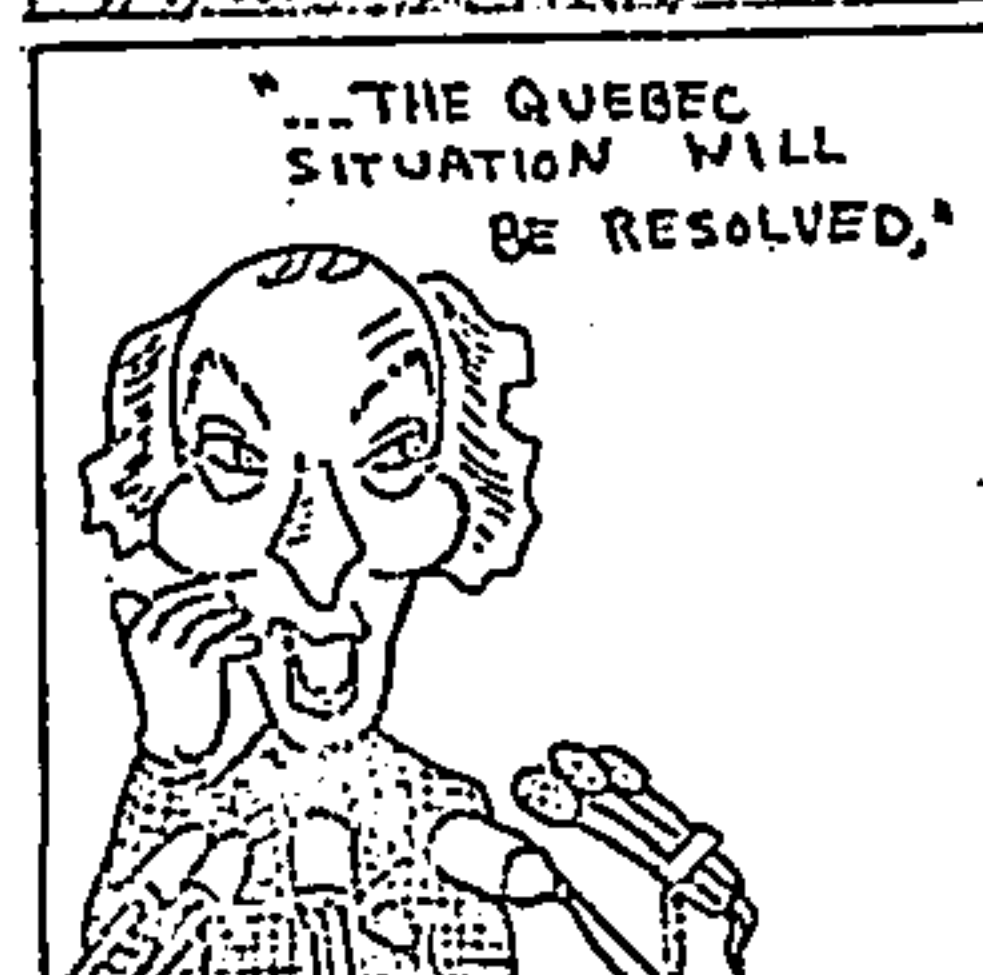
Hell has frozen over the Pope is a protestant and Pat Legris finally got what many felt he deserved a long time ago. Monday's Council meeting started off being less than memorable until a subject dear to our hearts finally hit the floor; to wit the discussion of future relation between LAMBDA and the SGA.

That topic had barely started when time ran out at the meeting, but not before Legris had incurred the wrath of council. The President obviously has strong feelings about Lambda (perhaps even positive ones) and they ran away with him during debate. Legris has been known, from time to time, to level personal aspersions at those he happens to disagree with (as many of us). What formality exists during council meeting seldom halts that characteristic. However, this time Legris' aspersions reached such an extent that councillors, casting eyes heavenward, began to wonder whether the meeting was, in fact, a business affair or an evening with Don Rickles.

Finally Vatche Minasian, Engineering Rep, got up and announced that he was insulted by Legris' remarks and repulsed at his attitude to the council meeting. He demanded an apology from Legris. Legris insisted that he need not make one. Things might have gone well from there had he not immediately suffixed his remarks with a few more gratuitous comments. By this time, council was humming and the chairperson, Mike Sabo, informed Legris that he would indeed make an apology. Legris offered his contrition, looking somewhat like a man with half a worm in his apple.

Shortly afterwards, Legris made one more personal allegation at which point the Chairperson, pressed appeals from the floor, informed Legris that further such activity would result in Legris expulsion from the meeting.

Although late in the year, it is still good to see the SGA council finally take its business and itself seriously.



Mr. Legris raised an interesting point in a discussion after Monday's SGA meeting. Evidently, students here at Laurentian pay the lowest student fees in the province to support student government (either the AEF or the SGA). Students at Ryerson or Guelph, for example, pay over ninety dollars. (we also pay the lowest rent).

Noting criticism about the percentage of the SGA budget spent on administration (55 percent), Legris said he wants to ensure fiscal responsibility to get "every cent out of every buck". (As far as that goes we are as honest as the day is long, despite other problems, and have always managed to break even by the end of the year.)

With cutbacks affecting everything from job creation to hairlines Legris has hit the nail on the head when it comes to student services or lack of them here. Cheap university costs are an obvious attraction to many of us, but it should be pointed out that services subsidized (i.e. films, debates, concerts, carnivals) by student governments can be made available at prices far below the going rate. Their dearth here could be a major factor in pointing students south come university entrance time. Look to your wallet and decide what you want. Student elections are coming up soon, so its time to put a little pressure on the powers who would like to be.

Letters File

Sirs: Kindly inform Mr. Rheaume that I am alive and well and living in Sudbury.

J. Edgar Hoover
Big Brother's Pizza
Sudbury, Ontario

Sirs: Why would we want to read your mail? It was only your mother reminding you to wear clean underwear anyways.

R.C.M.P.
Third Barn on the Right
Ottawa, Ontario

Sirs: I'm always available. Feel free to contact me during regular office hours: 1-5 a.m., Sunday-Monday.

Pat Legris
c/o Legris Jeans
Somewhere, Downtown

Sirs: Who the hell said you could print our address. We had to hire six more yaks to haul that goddamn hate mail up here!

Dolly Lilama
3 Snowperson Road
Tibet, China

Sirs: My beard does not conceal a double chin.

A.J. Frechette
U./U. of/of de/de S./S.,
The Other Side of the
Mountain
Laurentian University

Sirs: Mglytyxx fronpff of npttrytta lmgrub kauf.

Third Kind Encounter
Group
Strangetown, Indiana

Dear Editor,

It was with great eagerness that I looked to last week's edition. After all it had been our winter carnival the week prior, or had it been? I query this event due to the fact that Lambda provided very little coverage of the "highlight" of all Laurentian activities this year. (Thank you Art Frechette for your one page layout!)

As a former member of the Lambda team, I empathize with the difficulties you have in recruiting Laurentian residents who will submit articles pertaining to campus events. However I find no excuse for not having featured our Carnival in last week's edition. Surely there were at least a few pictures to be found. In the past, you have heard complaints from those of us who believe that Lambda is fast losing its readership, due to its relatively non-interesting and "foreign" content. Your lack of coverage for our winter carnival, only serves to reaffirm this belief.

Sincerely

Linda Tennant

P.S. I truly resent the reference a few editions

ago, to your present business manager as "Linda Lovelace". I am Laurentian's "Lovelace", thank you!

Sirs: I am not apathetic. I just don't give a shit.

Joe Student
c/o U.I.C.
Skid Road

Sirs: What's a little target practice between friends?

Robin Hood &
His Merry Men,
Superior Court Office,
Montreal Quebec.

Sirs: You got a Married Students Res. You got a Single Students Res. Where the heck are us dykes supposed to live.

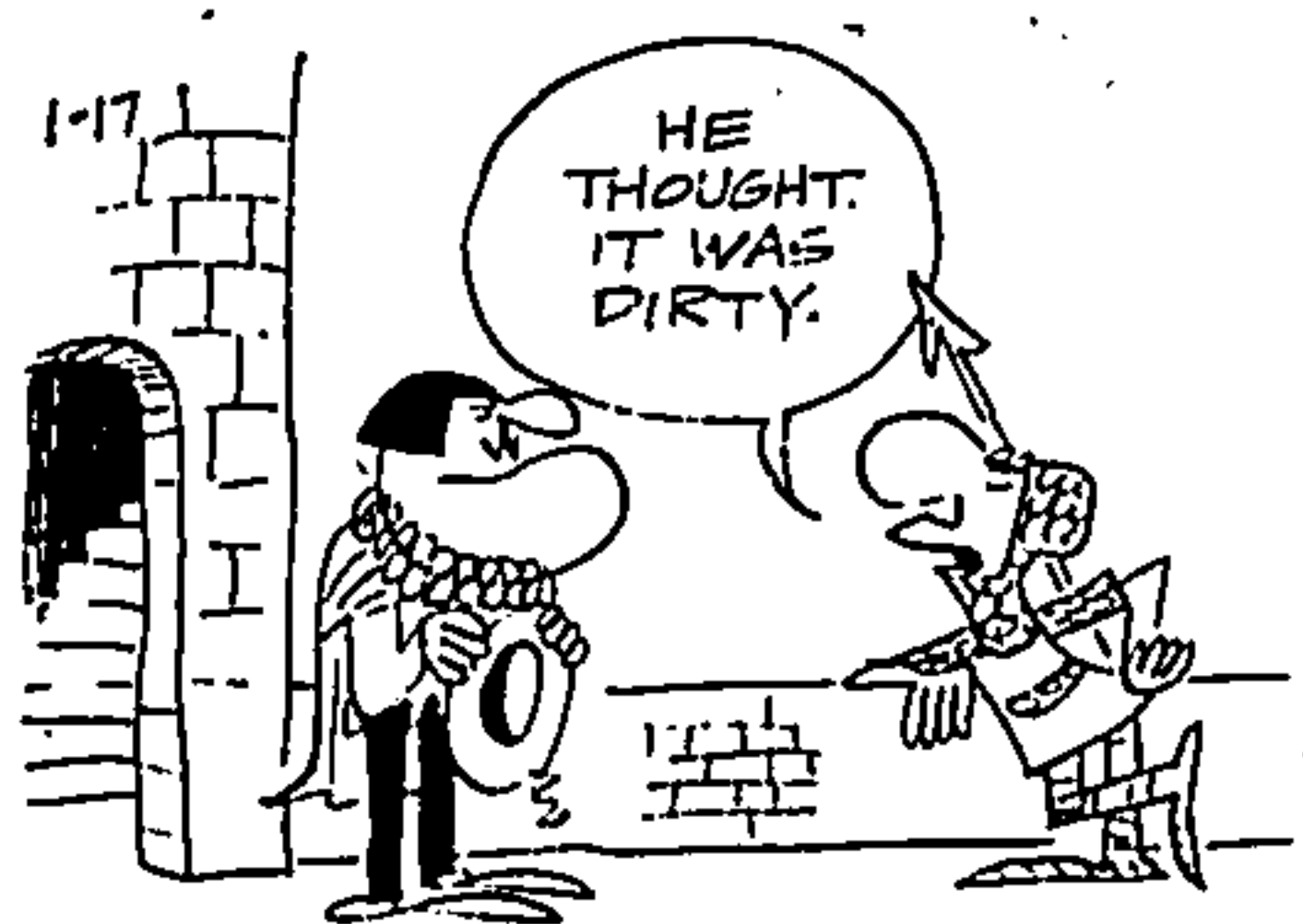
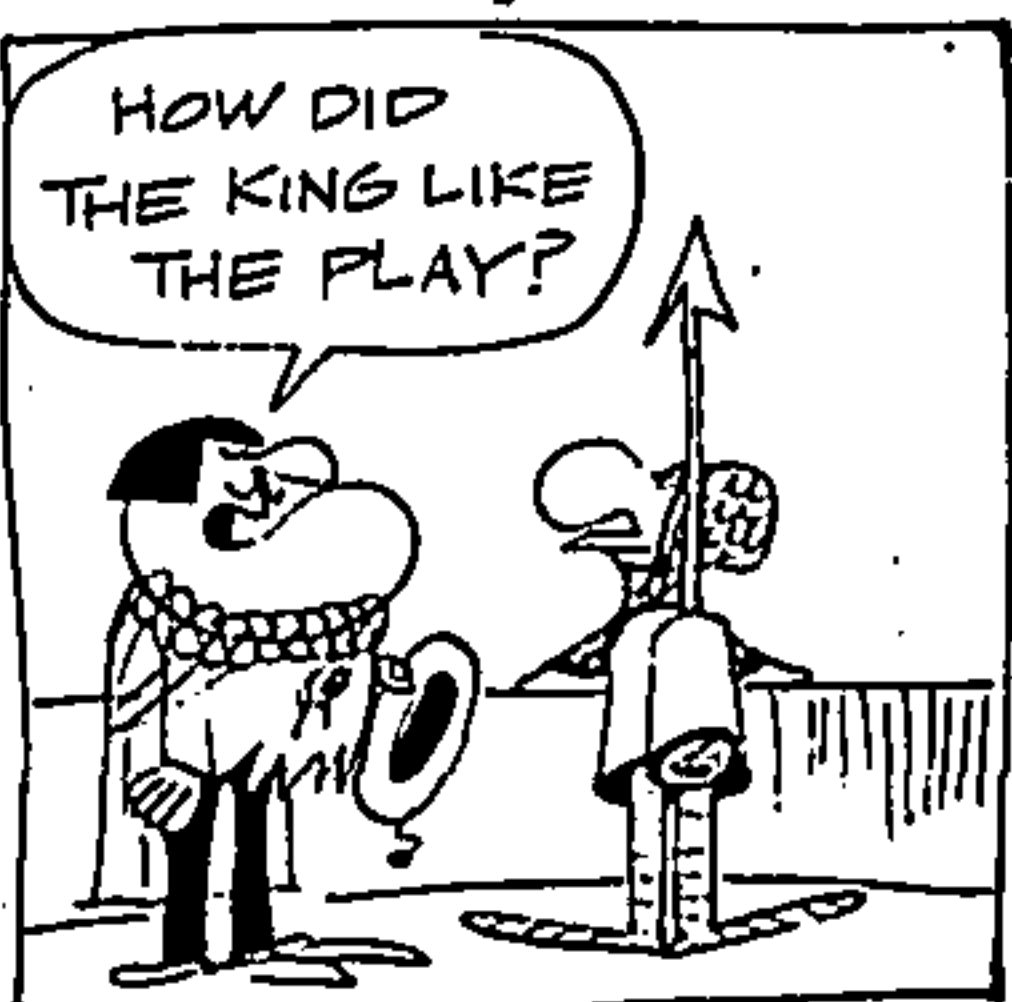
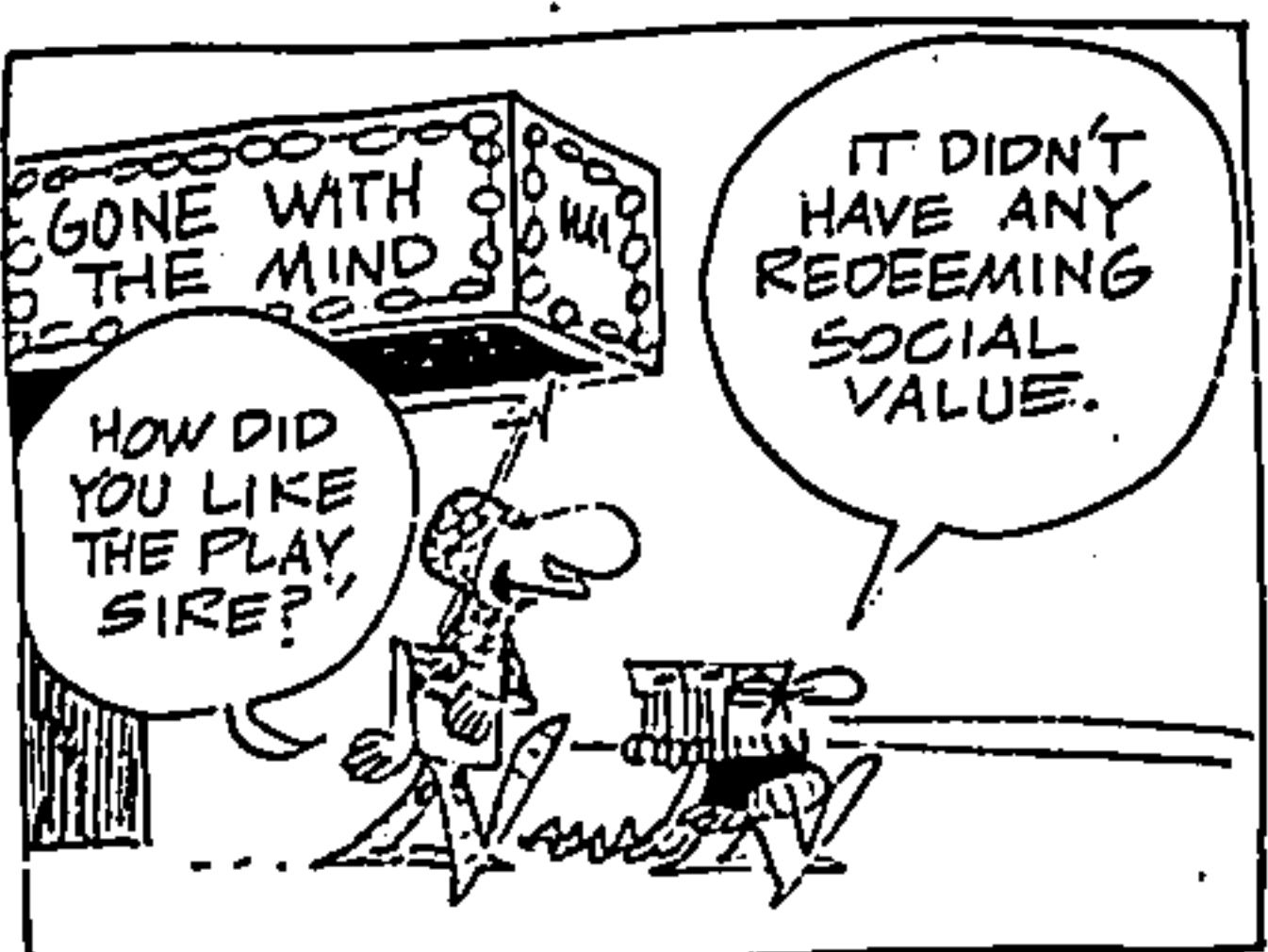
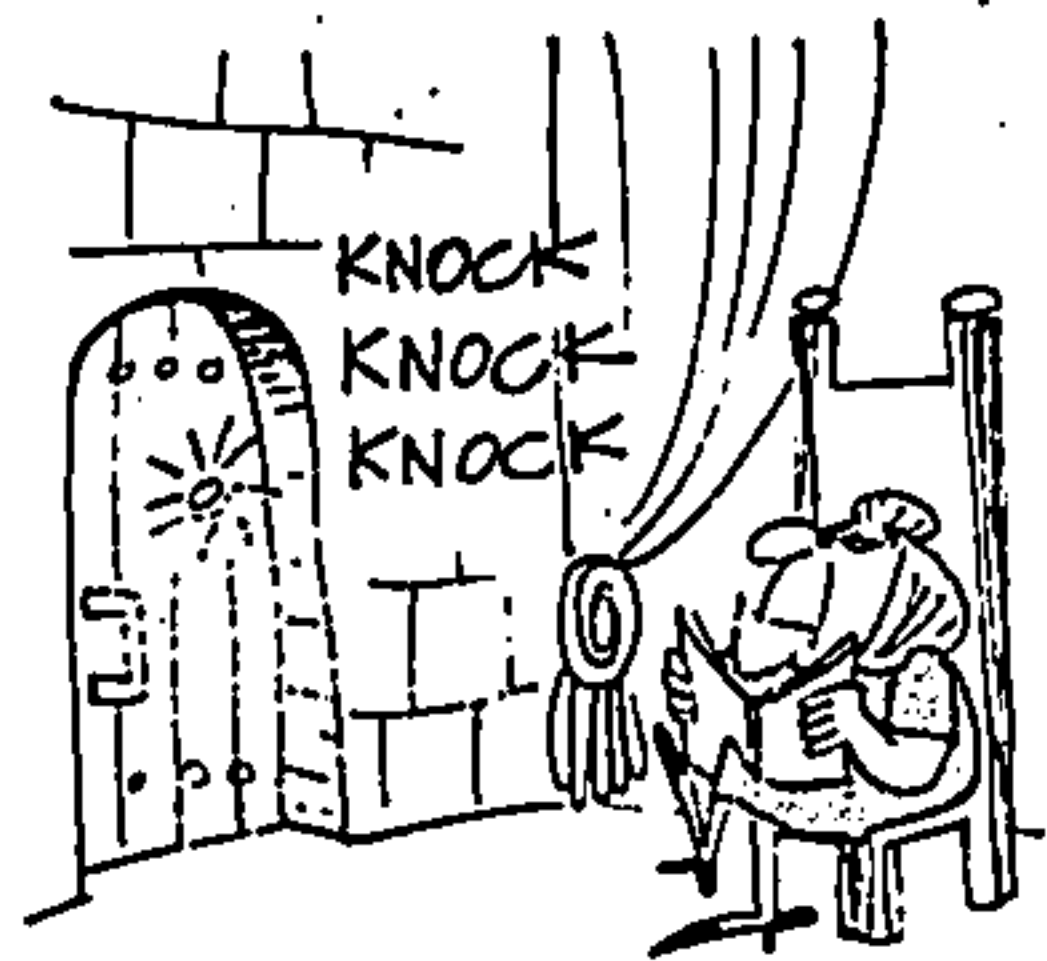
Anita Bryant
In the Closet,
Florida.

Sirs: Nobody said we were the only ones who could print fake mail and get away with it.

The Folks at NatLamCo.
Division of Time, Inc.
N.Y., N.Y., New York

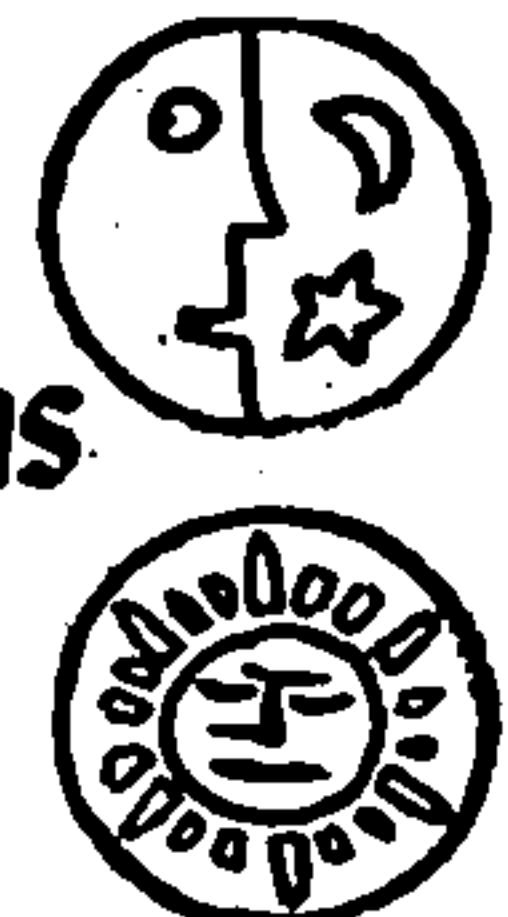
Sirs: Why is it that you don't run a few gay articles? I mean with BODY POLITIC now closed what is a guy supposed to read?
Andy Coats
SSR

Thanks Andy



newflections

by Philip Popovich



Study week approaches. A welcome break for all. No doubt a few of you will be heading into the sunshine of the southern hemisphere. I'm envious. Some of us will be doing schoolwork (or at least should be). But there's another group who will be busy next week. Those are the people who will be looking for jobs.

Ah, yes. For some it's graduation time. Put down those notebooks, place those texts on the shelf, and get yourself a job. With a million officially unemployed and the half million not officially unemployed, you'll need all the luck you can get. In fact, I'll be needing luck as well. However, a lot of you will be looking for summer jobs. If you thought last year was rough you haven't seen anything. Student summer unemployment last year was 25 per cent. Quite a few people didn't come back to school because the money just wasn't there. The same will probably happen this year.

Especially for the many students who won't be employed by INCO this summer. Last year, they hired 1,800. This year none. And with 2,000 laid-off miners looking for the jobs, it'll be harder still to get the few jobs left.

Of course a summer of poge might be nice. But it's hard to save money. All that free time and "nothing" to do. Leisure is expensive.

And O.S.A.P. Isn't all that hot anymore. If you wanted to go to grad school forget about grants. Then again by the time the government gets the program together, it'll be December. I imagine Parrott wants to see how many students can go to school without money.

The effect of all this on our enrolment should be interesting. I think it'll decline. I think it'll decline about 10 per cent. And when enrolment declines then courses offerings begin to decline. And when course offerings decline then enrolment declines. By which time Parrott and Co. will be ready with another tuition increase which will cut out even more students. Before you know it we'll have a shell of a university.

By 1985 there will be no Laurentian. The provincial government will have to decide what to do with these buildings. Maybe what'll happen is that part of the complex will be made into a Minaki Lodge. The rest will be maintained as the Northern Campus of York University. It will be administered through Atkinson College, from whence came our esteemed President Henry B. M. Best. He has stated several times that he didn't take this job to act as an undertaker. Instead Best will be executor of the estate. After watching the Davis government the arms and legs off Laurentian the torso will be grafted onto a Southern monster whose bulk keeps getting bigger and bigger.

People are trying to understand what is happening in Ontario and in Canada. Everywhere governments are cutting back their services. Usually services that affect people.

Cutbacks in education. Cutbacks in health care. Cutbacks in other social services. Cutbacks in municipal funding. Cutbacks in everything but your taxes. Of course, corporate taxes aren't raised. Their taxes are cutback so as to "create a better climate for business". So what if it's a blizzard for people we've got to have a sunny business climate. Or else they'll go to sunny Guatemala and Indonesia (with profits they made in Sudbury.)

INCO will get an extension on their pollution control installation. Reed Paper will be allowed to continue dropping 28,000 tons of chemical garbage into the Wabigoon River (otherwise they might be forced to pay another \$5,000 fine). So it goes.

Well not necessarily. Maybe, just maybe the people will see that the old theories aren't working and perhaps never did work (except for a privileged few). And maybe we'll have a change of system where the climate for people is better than the climate for profits.

If not, then maybe you'll be able to get a job in the Laurentianaki Lodge. That's if INCO doesn't finish the area off ecologically too.

NEWSFLECTIONOTES: Where is Cleopatrack? I dedicate this column to him... Union Maids was excellent. Thanks to the people who brought it up... Watch for more exiting films coming to a community near you.... Buy Doran's they're owned by the workers... Watch for another People's Food Commission presentation Tuesday Feb. 28... 1,800 workers laid off at INCO and not a word of protest from this university administration. Then they wonder why the community won't support them.... Best is busy with other busy bodies swapping balderdash with Bud Cullen, Minister of Unemployment... Have a good holiday people.

Senate Views

TIM MOYLE

"Can you suggest workable alternatives to the Tenure System?" This is the title of an article in a magazine called "Change, A Magazine of Learning". This magazine is a respected voice in the education field, thus, this article on tenure alternatives is not that of a "radical rag."

I suggest very strongly to students, faculty, and especially Senate members to obtain the December '77 issue and read the article.

To those who can't get a copy, I will, briefly, outline some of the listed alternatives.

1. **Flexible Contracts:** This system has been instituted

at Hampshire College with great success.

Initial contracts are for a length of 4 years and is then subsequently replaced by 5-7 year contracts. Each time a contract approaches, a review procedure starts to determine if the Professor is indeed still needed or meets the requirements necessary for hiring.

2. **Three year Contracts:**

A system of contracts would bind both the individual and institution to certain obligations. In this system, a Professor is hired initially on a one year contract. After completion of this year, he is then reviewed to see if his

performance warrants. The issuing of a subsequent 3 year contract. Reviews occur every time a contract comes up for renewal.

3. **10 Year Plan:** This

system was instituted at Coe College to establish a merit-based standard system. The tenure process is initiated in the first year a faculty member is appointed. Every member is evaluated every year by the department chairman and dean. Every two years, a self-evaluation is required of objectives, constraints and performance. One year before a member becomes tenured, a 10 year plan for professional development and growth must be submitted. This then, along with the academic history, becomes part of the evidence to be evaluated when making the tenure decision. Every tenured professor is expected to submit a 10 year plan which will come up for review and assessment every 5 years.

What I have summarized above are just three of the alternatives to tenure discussed in the December issue of Change. I hope that all interested parties will read the full article and give it careful thought.

Note that the next regular Senate meeting is on February 16, 1978 at 2 P.M. in the Senate Chambers.

Until next week, good-bye and good luck.

All other matters, especially those concerning advertising, are asked to contact us in Room G-1 Student Street, Laurentian University. We paid the bill last month, so our phone number is 675-7739 or 675-1151, ext. 653.

This weeks ship of fools set sail with andy, art, barb, bill, cleo, clive, dan, deb, dave, erika, faye, gail, james, joan, jody, john, linda, lorrie, phil, sandra, sharon and tim.

Captians' log date time group 8 am 16 feb 78. As we turned starboard 15 degrees we struck an ice cube in the scotch...all hands lost.

You Guessed It

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Book Review

CPC leader: he bucked the system

YOURS IN THE STRUGGLE REMINISCENCES OF TIM BUCK .NC Press

The memoirs of Tim Buck, leader of the Communist Party of Canada (CPC) from 1929 to 1962, provide an opportunity not only to analyse some long-standing historical questions (Buck's rise to prominence in the 20's, the spy trials of the 50's), but also to view Buck critically as an international communist leader, and to consider the legacy of the CPC for contemporary political life.

The writing is conversational in style—the memoirs were originally taped in 1965 for the CBC and were to be edited by Buck. Unfortunately, his health deteriorated shortly after the tapings and he was never able to return to them. Only after his death in 1973 and after another 4 years of delays have they been published.

Despite the delays, they are still fascinating and full

of surprises. To my mind, they establish Buck (though he was never elected to parliament himself), as the most important figure in recent Canadian political history.

For instance, his release from prison in 1934 was the occasion for what is still the largest political rally in Canada's history (though he modestly makes only a vague reference to this) right here in Maple Leaf

Gardens.

The other major political protagonists of this era all treated Buck and the CPC certainly with fear and occasionally with respect.

During his imprisonment under Bennett's 'Iron Heel', Buck was asked by the prison inmates to give a course on Marxism, though it had to be conducted in complete secrecy. The inmates learned quickly. They promptly organized a sit-down strike (prison conditions then were even worse than today), and got Buck to negotiate an independent investigation of prison conditions on their behalf. The RCMP attempted to assassinate him for this—a unique distinction in Canadian politics.

James Woodsworth and Buck had been quite close politically in the 1920's and with CCF-Communist cooperation, Ontario could have had a socialist government in 1943. Unfortunately, the CCF thought it could make it alone and refused to 'trade off' ridings—thus, the Communists elected only 2 members and the CCF34. (The Communists did not put up candidates in certain left-wing but predominantly CCF ridings and campaigned for the CCF there, but the CCF refused to do likewise.) Ontario would not likely have become the bastion of conservatism it is today if this election had had a different outcome.

Willy Mackenzie King was aware of the threat of a post-WWII coalition of the left, as was happening throughout Europe, and as a result implemented a then radical platform of social security and welfare. Believe it or not, every Canadian, according to the labour laws of that time, is supposed to have a right to a job!

St. Laurent certainly feared and hated the Communists. In Convocation Hall (U of T) in 1947, the then Minister of External Affairs told a select audience of Canada's business elite that 'In this great struggle to preserve Christianity... from atheistic Bolshevism..., leadership will have to be taken by our greater neighbour to the south and this fact makes it necessary for us to reconsider our foreign policy from its foundations'. It appears that we have Buck to thank for Canada's economic stragulation by our friendly southern neighbour.

Even if you disagree that Buck himself played a key role in Canadian politics, you will agree that this is the most important (and interesting) political document to be published in recent years (excepting, of course King's confessions of a libertine).

If you're still not convinced, try this: In 1942 while the CPC was

illegal, US army intelligence contracted the party and recruited 20 East Europeans from the Canadian party to do intelligence work in Nazi-occupied Europe. Within 4 years the same US and Canadian 'intelligence' was incarcerating similar politicians for collaborating with our allies (the so-called atheistic Bolsheviks).

Finally, we can begin to see through the anti-communism upon which we have been nurtured. Buck's memoirs are a step in the process as are Dorothy Livesay's *Right Hand Left Hand*.

However, much more 'rewriting of history' is necessary. Like Khrushchev's memoirs, those of Buck were prepared during the leader's retirement with out party approval, and thus do not claim to be definitive. Therein lies both their strength and their weakness. On the one hand, they are frank and full of the lively personality of an outstanding leader; on the other hand, they are rambling and at times confusing because of the inadequate conditions under which they were written. They also do not deal with Buck's family problems, though again this is hardly to be expected.

A partial remedy would have been a chronology of the important dates of Buck's and the party's life. This would have cleared up several confusing twists.

For example, the party was illegal till 1924 though it was founded in 1921. In the meantime it was publicly called the Worker's Party. The party was again illegal from 1931-36 and from 1939-47. During the latter period it was allowed to function publicly from 1943 on as the Labour-Progressive Party (LPP), and elected MP's both federally and provincially. For almost one-third of its existence, the party has been illegal; this in a country which flaunts its supposedly democratic principles and economic prosperity.

While Buck may not be a Lenin or a Gramsci, he stood far above many other communist leaders of his time both in his understanding of international affairs and the needs of his own country.

By Eric Walberg
Reprinted from the
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By Canadian University
Press



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Strokers' Box

Happy Valentine's Day to all. Mine was great. In fact, it left me speechless. I received a card signed by every girl in residence. Words alone cannot express my appreciation, but thank you.

It's been a full week. recuperating from the Carnival. Red and Pam were the winners of the campus pub crawl. I'm happy to say both have sobered up, finally. My apologies to the members of the council who assisted in the Pancake brunch in suggesting you were looking for a free meal. I realize now that the effort they put into coming out after a hard night was considerable if not a Herculean effort. But it's efforts like that, that make this

country great. (Huh! - Hot Stuff)

I also blew the list of members of the girl's ball hockey team. Did I get anything right last week? (NOT MUCH - HOT STUFF)

Well on to this week. Third Brown Beaver Patrol staged the Valentine's Day Massacre on Saturday night complete with non-alcoholic swamp water (?? - HOT STUFF).

The Beavers came through in fine style, as usual. Can we help it if we're the best of the BEST. Andrew supplied the music with his musical, magical tape machine. Of special note were the efforts of Larry Hunter who worked long and hard preparing invitations and handling funds.

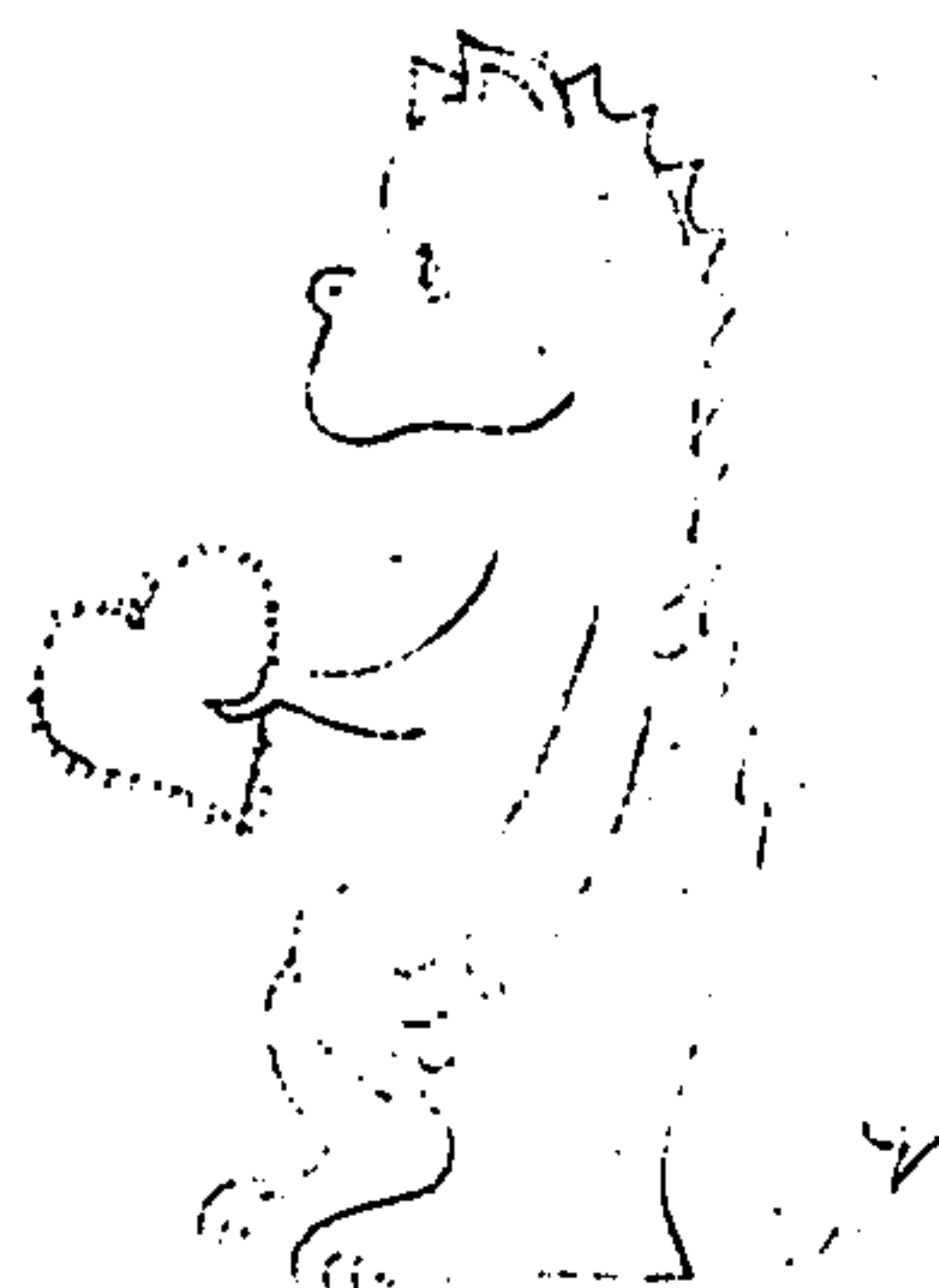
There was a draw as well. An import named Beverly was asked to draw as no one trusted the rest of us to be impartial. Bob Berube late of Chug team fame won a Baby Beaver Bottle filled with a secret pucking recipe. Reports indicated it works well in addition to increasing friendliness. Last seen Beverly and Bob were having CLOSE ENCOUNTERS OF THE FINEST KIND.

At the same time, there was a fete d'anniversaire for the infamous Robert Houle who has finally reached the advanced age of 21. I looked in occasionally, but it was too dark to see anything. Lots of heavy breathing though. Guests included his cohort in crime - Guy Demarais and Disco Joce.

Sunday was Monique Tremblay's fete d'anniversaire. A solemn party commemorated the event before the girls carried Monique through the residence. By the time they reached the third floor, the girls were surprised how heavy Monique had become. Lots of good food and wine, and then there were no sanitary facilities to be had. When you gotta go, you couldn't.

Arrangements were made and fifteen gallons of potable water was brought into residence for drinking, mix, and brushing teeth. One point, will the person who took my milk carton from

Cont'd on p 16



BY
ARTHUR J. FRECHETTE
AND ASSEMBLY

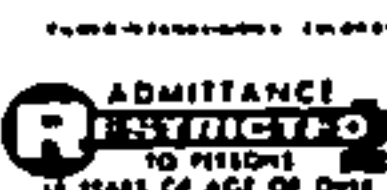
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SANTOS MORALES DREW MICHAELS
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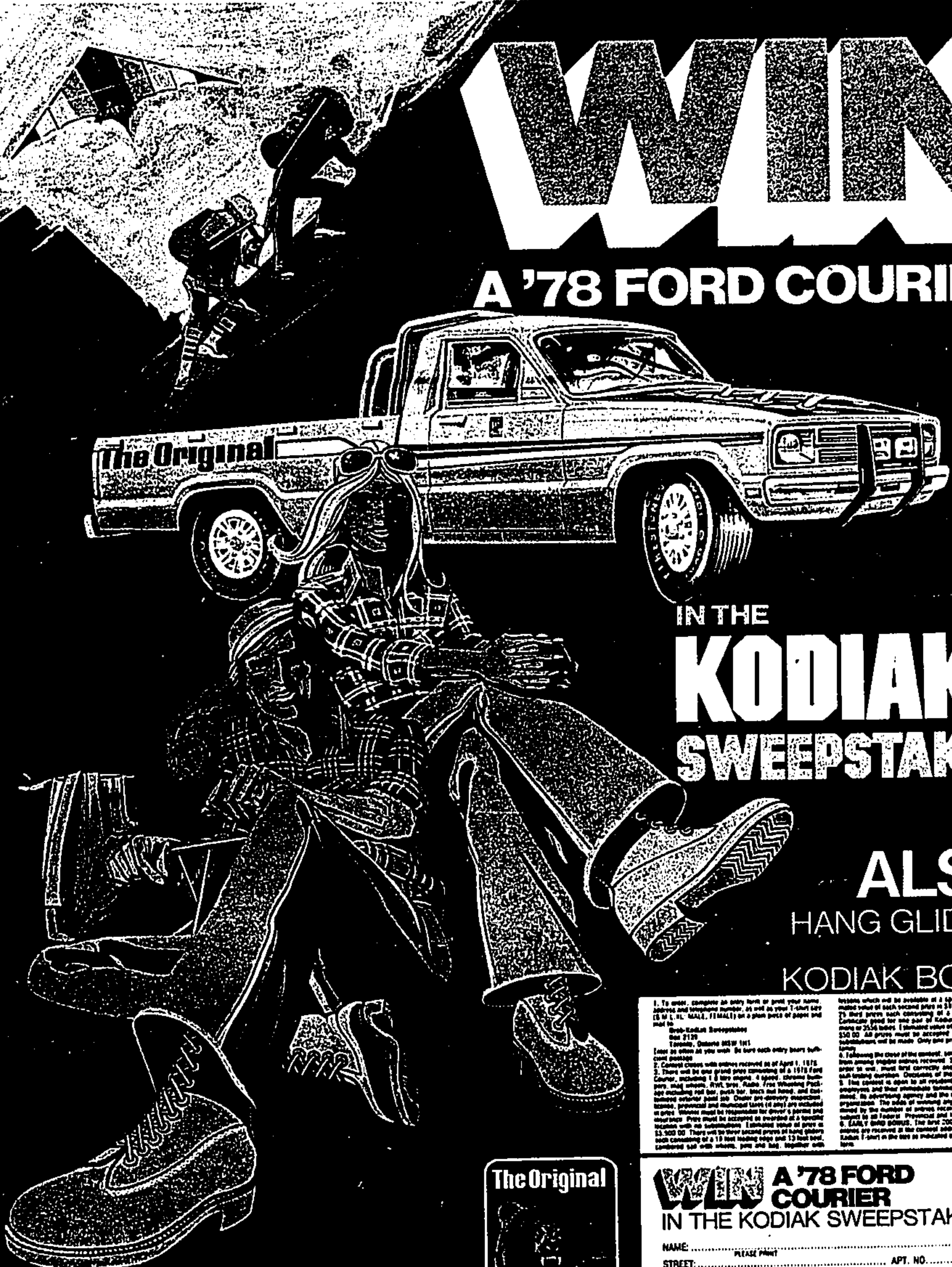
- Secretary
- Treasurer [must be a Spad or Commerce student with at least one accounting course.]
Please submit letters of application, along with the signatures of five nominators to Denis Pellerin M-32 Pres. UCSC or Prof. Keith Sinclair, Political Science Dept., Acting Principal UC
All applications should be received by March 7 1978.
Election: week - March 14 and 15, 1978.

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- Enter as often as you wish. We have each entry being handled separately.
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- There will be one grand prize consisting of a '78 Ford Courier, including 1.6 litre engine, 4 speed, chrome bumper, dual carburetors, dual fuel, front wheel drive, power windows, dual rear wiper, body kit, black and honey, and customised exterior paint job. Chosen by computer randomisation. Provincial and municipal taxes if any are included in price. Winner must be responsible for driver's permit and insurance. Prize must be accepted at specified location within six months. Estimated value of prize is \$3,500.00. There is also second prize of same glory which consists of a 1.6 litre four door van with 1.6 litre four door van with wheels, paint and bag, together with accessories which will be available at a specific location. Estimated value of each second prize is \$1,500.00. There will be 75 third prizes each consisting of a Kodak M-mount camera lens for one pair of Kodak boots, only 25% more or 25% less. Estimated value of each pair of boots is \$50.00. All prizes must be accepted as awarded and no substitution will be made. Only one prize per household or family.
- Following the close of the contest, participants will be made aware among eligible entries received. Selected winners, in order to win, must first correctly answer a quiz based on such winning question. Questions of this type are held in confidence and their immediate answers of First Show Lottery, Life Insurance Agency and the management agency organization. The rules of winning any prize will be determined by the number of entries received. This contest is open to all Canadians. Provincial and Municipal Taxes.
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Direct Job Creation: Logic & D

A. WHY DIRECT JOB CREATION?

The general consensus existing among the many prophets of full employment, whether they be business, labour or otherwise is that government (in particular the federal government) must do something immediately about the grave unemployment situation that we face. Yet little agreement can be reached on precisely what government should do. Some, such as the mining industry, argue for greater tax concessions to corporations in an attempt to encourage investment in new industrial building, equipment and machinery. Others argue for tax cuts in sales or personal income taxes. Still others argue for direct government job creation.

All of the various short term solutions tend to be aimed at one or both of the following: increasing market demand and/or encouraging business investment. The reason being that both of these factors are generally conceded to be insufficient to correct in the short term, Canada's growing unemployment problem.

While not excluding the possibility that the alternative proposals have some merit, there seems to be substantial evidence to suggest that direct job creation is the most effective and, depending on how the job creation programme is delivered, the most desirable measure available to government for responding to the desperate need for more jobs.

The matters of increasing market demand and encouraging investment are quite related. At present the Canadian economy is only using between 60 per cent and 85 per cent of the available plant and equipment. In a recent survey

conducted by the Conference Board of Canada it was found that 'excess productive capacity continues to be an important factor in deterring investment spending, with about 84 per cent of respondents indicating that their operations are currently running below optimal productive capacity.' Further, 60 per cent of these same businessmen saw weak market demand as the major factor adversely affecting investment spending.

Strengthening market demand necessitates increased spending by individuals and business. As we have already mentioned, one solution suggests the cutting of personal taxes and another argues for more money to business through what amounts to tax concessions to new capital equipment.

Both can best be described as indirect methods of creating jobs (i.e. it assumes that once money is put into the hands of individual consumers and business, they will spend this money in Canada and further that this spending will create jobs through the consequent increased market demand). Both are subject to the same criticism—that of begging the question. For the very thing that mitigates against the process of more money in the hands of business and consumers yielding increased spending (yielding increased market demand yielding increased employment) is the problem that the proposed solution hopes to redress, namely a lack of confidence in the future of the economy.

The reasons for this difficulty follow:

I. Tax cuts for individual consumers.

A major problem associated with using tax cuts to stimulate demand and thereby generate employment is the fact that, although consumers may have additional money at their disposal they may not spend it (i.e. they may save it). Currently the probability of a high proportion of any tax cut being saved

seems very high. Annual personal savings in Canada increased by almost \$9 Billion per year between 1971 and 1976 from \$4.5 Billion in 1971 to \$13.4 Billion in 1976. The main reason associated with this pattern of increased savings is a lack of consumer confidence, i.e. a lack of confidence in the future of the economy. It should be pointed out that this criticism can be answered to some degree by ensuring that tax cuts only go to those consumers with a low propensity to save, namely poor people.

Nevertheless, even if consumers do spend all of the additional funds placed at their disposal, a question remains as to whether or not it will be spent in such a way as to create jobs. How much will be spent on vacations outside of Canada for example? Clearly this will not result in more jobs here. More importantly, how much will be spent on items imported from other countries?

The state of Canada's manufacturing sector, in particular how much of Canada's manufactured goods are imported, will determine the number of jobs generated by an increase in market demand (e.g. if all manufactured goods are imported, the net effect of increased market demand domestically may well be little more than a worsening of Canada's international balance of payments. In other words, in order to maximize the benefits from increased market demand through a tax reduction scheme, Canadian manufactured goods must be purchased with the additional funds placed in the consumer's hands. Unfortunately the chronic and growing trade deficit in highly manufactured goods (end products), currently estimated at about \$10.5 Billion suggests that tax cuts to individuals may well have little impact on the unemployment crisis.

Particular note should be

made of the proposed \$100.00 tax reduction to low and middle income earners scheduled by the Federal Government for late winter/early spring 1978. It is reasonable to assume that the largest proportion of this tax 'saving' will be spent on non & semi-durable goods (food, clothing, entertainment etc.) given the relatively modest size of the reduction. If this is the case, we can anticipate very little multiplier effect for employment given the high import composition of food at that time of year and the high import composition at the lower end of the price scale of the clothing market. Thus rather than the desired effect we might end up with a worsened balance of payments situation and a larger government deficit instead.

II. Tax cuts for corporations

Tax concessions to corporations are an even more dubious method for improving the employment picture since it is quite clear that under conditions of economic uncertainty corporate tax concessions do not increase market demand given that they fail to encourage investment. The survey of business men quoted earlier confirms the views put forward in a study by the C. D. Howe Research Institute entitled 'Tax Concessions to Boost Investment: A Perspective': 'We believe it fair to say that such measures (business tax concessions) in and of themselves are unlikely to be major determinants of investment...in a stagnant economy, or one fraught with uncertainties, any positive impact from further concessions is likely to be quite limited.'

It should be noted that this work reinforces the conclusions reached some five years earlier by the then Postmaster-General, Eric Kierans, in a paper entitled 'Contribution of the Tax System to Canada's

Unemployment and Ownership Problems [1971].

While tax concessions to capital investment may not stimulate investment that would NOT otherwise have occurred, they do result in lost revenues to government (and thus exacerbate budget deficits) by giving concessions to capital investment that would have occurred without the incentives.

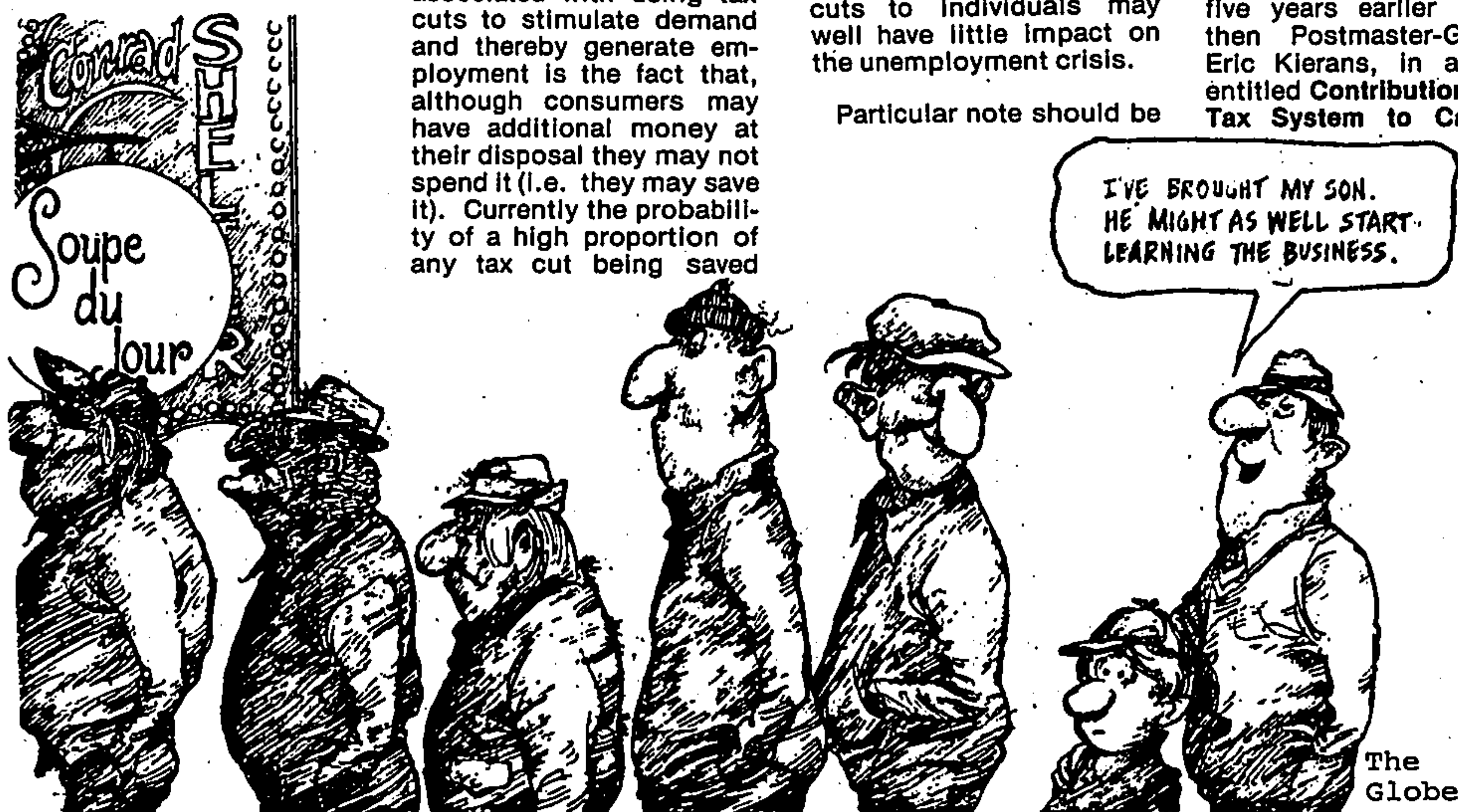
Since 1972, the Federal Government has had, as a part of its tax provisions, an 'accelerated capital cost allowance' that permits business to deduct 50 per cent of the value of new equipment and machinery from taxable income in the year of purchase. The resultant disparity between normal depreciation charges and this accelerated depreciation was \$1, 851 Million in 1974 resulting in an estimated \$600 Million in lost revenue to government. An additionally large figure (\$1,829 Million) was associated with additional tax provisions for exploration and development depletion again resulting in revenues forgone by government.

On top of the fact that corporate tax provisions have a dubious impact on investment decision, a question remains as to where the money that corporations do save ends up. Both Kierans and the C.D. Howe Research Institute point to the fact that given the high degree of foreign ownership of the Canadian economy, a substantial portion of the funds either end up leaving the country in the form of dividends to foreigners or are used by foreign firms to buy up other Canadian corporations. In the 1974 taxation year \$450 million was paid out in dividends to non-residents. What proportion of this sum resulted from special concessions to foreign firms? While this question may difficult to answer precisely, it is interesting to note that those firms with a high degree of foreign control were also the firms that tend to utilize the special concessions most.

It is therefore fair to say that not only do special concession to capital appear to be inadequate measures for encouraging business investment, but they also tend to exacerbate an already unhealthy economic climate by contributing to unnecessarily large government deficits and by increasing the amount of capital leaving the country.

III The direct job creation option

It would seem that the direct job creation proposal can answer these criticisms quite effectively. On the one, the matter of some



Delivery

portion of the monies expended for job creation being immediately drained off either to personal savings, corporate savings, imports, vacations etc. does not arise since the money is paid directly into salaries of individuals. Thus, an improved employment picture is guaranteed in the first instance. Further, the second 'period' of the impact of a direct job creation programme (spending by those employed) will be just as operational in terms of increased market demand as the indirect measures would be.

The direct job creation programme will also have an immediate effect on government spending and revenues by reducing unemployment insurance and welfare payments at the same time as increasing receipts from personal income taxes. The Conference Board of Canada estimates that every reduction of 15 per cent in the number of those unemployed would mean a decrease in unemployment insurance payments of \$500 million and increased tax revenues of \$3 billion.

Thus the impact of direct job creation on the two important indicators mentioned earlier, level of employment and market demand will be direct and immediate. The result should be increased confidence in the future, further spending by individuals and increased business investment. The fact that the level of employment might not be significantly affected by indirect measures suggests considerable uncertainty as to whether a commensurate impact on spending by individuals and business will be forthcoming (This point does not deal with the fact that the same multiplier effect stimulated by indirect measures will operate as a result of the direct job creation proposal as well).

The one concern that may emerge is whether or not direct job creation might result in a simultaneous increase in the size of the government deficit thereby 'fueling the fires of inflation'.

In the first instance, the Conference Board estimates suggest that the savings from the expenditure side (U.I.C. etc.) plus the additional tax revenues might more than compensate for the initial 'costs' of a direct job creation programme. Another possibility exists in the realm of 'accelerated capital consumption allowances' mentioned above.

If, as seems to be the case, these special tax concessions are not meeting the objectives for which they were designed, then

clearly the government is forgoing massive revenues that it could be using for direct job creation programmes. Thus serious consideration must be given to the question of what returns such indiscriminate concessions are giving to the Canadian economy versus other potential uses for the forgone revenue. Further, as a by-product of these capital concessions, corporations are allowed to defer taxes that would normally be owing in an attempt to rectify the disparity that results between their books recording normal depreciation and the books kept for tax purposes that show accelerated depreciation. In 1974 the accumulated deferred taxes of corporations amounted to \$8.7 Billion, they are now estimated at more than \$10 Billion.

In the words of Statistics Canada; 'Over the past several years, there has been a steadily growing importance of reserves for future income taxes as a source of funds for business.' We might add, a source of funds for business that costs nothing (i.e. for which no interest is charged), accruing to corporations that tend to be foreign controlled and capital intensive. It would seem quite sensible to suggest that interest charges should be charged on this massive pool of deferred taxes. This alone would result in an increase of several hundred million dollars a year revenue for government. More importantly, this policy option could translate into tens of thousands of jobs paid at a living wage and created without increasing the government deficit.

A sound argument can thus be made for a direct job creation programme as a means for government to respond immediately to the unemployment crisis. The impact can be both immediate and non-inflationary and, depending on how such a job creation programme is delivered, could also ensure that the needs of the Canadian people are effectively met.

B. ORGANIZING AND DELIVERING DIRECT JOB CREATION

An important but often neglected aspect of employment creation proposals is the matter of what and how jobs are created, namely how is job creation delivered. Clearly it is desirable that the jobs created address the needs of the people in the communities in which the jobs are made available. It is also important that the shape of the labour pool (the sum total of available skills that are unemployed) be taken into consideration when jobs are created. Further, who is it that decides whether

needs are being met and the right kinds of jobs are being provided?

The following proposal attempts to come to grips with these considerations.

1. Socially Useful Jobs

Any socially useful employment program must be geared to meeting the needs of society. A problem consistently arises when one tries to define those needs and how they should be fulfilled. The simplest and probably most effective way is for various groups in the community to make these decisions themselves. What this implies is an employment program with a high degree of community control over it. While both LIP and OFY have not been total successes, the concept of community-based projects provides the best vehicle by which community control can be exercised and community needs can be met.

Social Service Programs:

When considering how to meet a community's service needs (whether they be organizational, social, cultural, or recreational) the OFY/LIP form of employment creation seems to provide the best model assuming there is effective community control. There were, however, major weaknesses common to both programs.

The ability of OFY projects to realize stated objectives was seriously hampered by the short duration of the projects themselves. This problem will always be inherent in a service oriented employment program designed exclusively for students during the summer work term.

To some extent this weakness was also prevalent in the LIP program due to the fixed duration of LIP projects. (Projects must re-apply for funding and thus there are self-imposed horizons based on when funding expired.)

A possible solution to these two problems would seem to be:

- a) an employment program that would integrate students into existing projects (by increasing funding during the summer

work term) and allow students and non-students to initiate programs that would continue beyond the end of the summer employment period, and
b) would be open-ended inasmuch as funding would continue so long as the community saw the project as viable or until alternate funding sources were found. Some capacity for periodic reviews of the projects' performance by the community should be included.

Another weakness of the service type employment programs is their capital poverty. OFY, LIP and CYC had severe capital limitations for projects that in many instances resulted in projects failing to meet their mandates. A possible solution would be a Project Development Bank. This Bank would provide low-interest or interest free loans as well as forgivable loans to projects in need of capital equipment.

Non-service Projects:

The distinction here is between what might be called community service type projects which are relatively capital intensive (oriented toward physical construction). In terms of project initiation the OFY/LIP model would tend to be appropriate. However, non-service projects would tend to have a limited duration (i.e. the completion of the building program). Such projects might include housing, public works, recreation centres, town halls, community centres, etc. The importance of financing the non-salary aspects of the project would obviously be greater than with service projects. Again serious consideration should be given to the Project Development Bank concept.

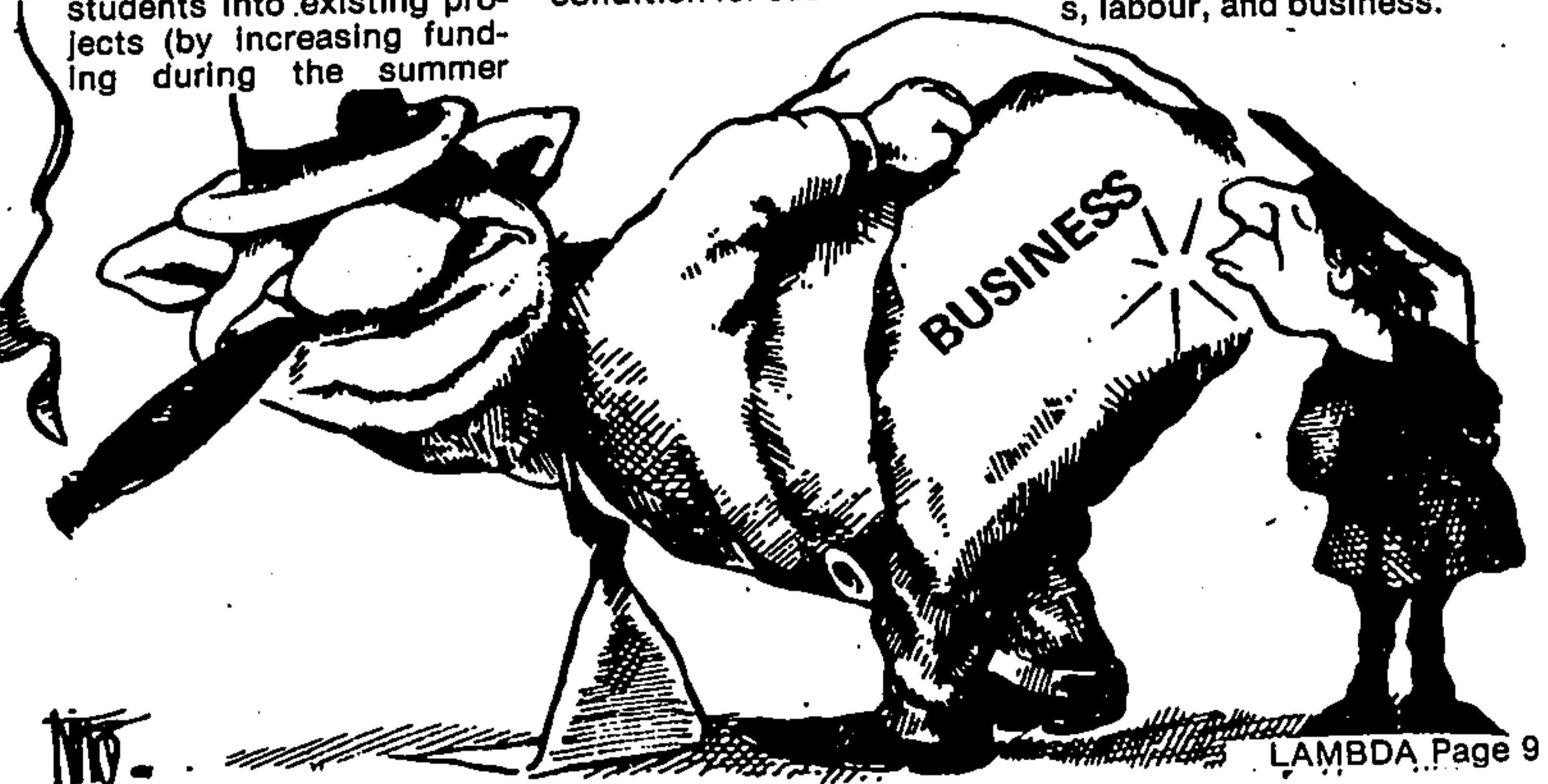
2. Consultation

In the employment program proposed above, a consultation process is central. The question of community control has already been mentioned. Beyond this the importance of a permanent consultation process involving labour is also self-evident, particularly in regard to non-service projects, where a permanent advisory body, with labour as the primary feature would be a necessary condition for success.

Overall, a major recommendation to the government is for the establishment of a permanent, broadly-based, advisory council on job creation. Such a body should be composed of representatives of students, labour, and other constituencies affected by unemployment.

The main features of this proposal are as follows:

1. That a massive job creation program be initiated by the Federal Government.
2. That the program be based on employment projects initiated at the community level.
3. That the projects be community controlled.
4. That student summer employment be integrated into the general employment program by either:
 - a) expanding existing projects during the student work term to allow for student employees.
 - b) allowing for the initiation of new projects by students and non-students during the work term.
 - c) allowing for student participation in non-service projects of fixed duration.
5. That funding for projects be open-ended with regular community review as the chief criteria for discontinuing a project.
6. That a Project Development Bank be established for the specific purpose of providing projects with access to low cost capital.
7. That this bank have a board of directors composed of a representative cross section of the constituencies involved in the over-all employment creation program.
8. That both service (unlimited duration, labour intensive) and non-service (fixed duration, capital intensive) projects be eligible for support under the terms of the employment creation program.
9. That the first step towards the development and implementation of the Employment Creation Program be the establishment of permanent advisory bodies at the national and regional levels.
10. That the membership of these bodies include representatives of students, labour, and business.



The Decline in the

"The further development of Canadian educational policy is therefore clearly approaching a danger zone, in which more is at risk than simply the quantity of finance available. The virtues of an essentially pragmatic educational policy will be tested in the extreme. If those responsible for educational policy are not promptly able to base the development of school and education on a firm goal-orientated footing, then they risk being pushed to the side in the general political competition for resources."

(OECD Report, p. 102)

Given the present economic climate both in the private and public sectors, I regret it is already apparent that we will be unable to provide the level of support to the university system in the coming year as recommended by Council. This is not to be taken as a reflection of the validity or the appropriateness of Council's costing exercise. It merely reflects the limits on the province's financial ability to meet demands in every area of service totally while achieving the Government's objective of balancing the provincial budget by 1981.

(letter from Minister of Colleges and Universities to the Chairman of the Ontario Council for University Affairs, Sept. 16, 1977 outlining cut-backs for 1978/79)

The post-secondary system in Ontario has reached the danger zone that the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development warned against in 1976. A fuzzy picture of the goals and objectives of colleges and universities in this province has created the political climate where government in 1978-79 will underfund the system to such an extent as to fundamentally affect the quality of post-secondary education available in Ontario.

Beyond statements in the late 1960's by the then Minister of Education, William Davis, that education is the most important investment that can be made in the future, the role of post-secondary education in this province has been left undefined by the government. The policy of restraint suggests that the philosophy of the 1960's has been abandoned, but the government has remained silent on whether a new long-term policy for education is being implemented.

The Role of Education

The Federation wishes to put forward this thesis on

the role of post-secondary education in the late 1970's and early 1980's: that a critical element in any strategy to pull Ontario (and Canada) out of the current depression is to provide increased funding to the college and university systems. This economy will need more and better trained manpower to develop the technical innovations and the complex industrial strategies that will be required in the coming decades. Retrenchment in research and development at this time is short-sighted and self-defeating.

Education should be viewed as a social commodity in much the same way that health care is seen. It is not a voluntary activity that society can choose or not choose to participate in, but rather it is a necessity in the rapidly changing world of the twentieth century.

"...research and scholarship provide the essential basis for training skilled manpower, mounting important national missions, and the furtherance of the cultural, intellectual, and scientific development of the country as a whole." (Council of Ontario Universities, 1976)

Relative Priority Given to Post-Secondary Education

Ontario appeared to agree with this view in the late sixties, when it was the national leader in funding the post-secondary system. Throughout the 1970's, however, this province has fallen behind, with a vengeance.

i) GNP, GPP, and spending on post-secondary education

While Ontario's proportion of the national product has grown by nearly 2 percentage points in the last decade, (Source: GPP: Ontario Budget 1977, p.41; Ontario Statistics 1976, p.427 / GNP: Canadian Statistical Review, Nov. 1977, p.8, p.18.), Ontario's share of spending as a percentage of total expenditure on post-secondary education in Canada has decreased by over 3 percentage points (from 39.5 to 36.3 percent - Source: 1967-68 figures: Financial Statistics of Education 1971-72 and 1973-74, p.165 - 1977-78 figures: Advanced Statistics in Education 1977-78). Ontario is a relatively richer province, but it is spending relatively less of its wealth on post-secondary education.

ii) Expenditure per capita

In 1967, Ontario spent the highest amount per capita on post-secondary education of any province in Canada, a full 12 percent above the national average.

By 1977, it was barely spending 1 per cent above the national average. (Source: expenditure data: same as previous source).

iii) Expenditure per student

In 1967-68, Ontario was ranked first in the amount of provincial operating grants provided per full-time equivalent university student, (Source: "Financing Post-Secondary Education Under the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act", Canadian Tax Journal Oct. 9, 1976). As the table below shows, by 1975-76 it had slipped to 8th place, a full \$418 below the national average. Only Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have a lower funding record.

TABLE 1

Province	1971-72	Rank	1975-76	Rank
Newfoundland	\$2,246	7	\$5,268	1
Prince Edward Island	\$1,651	9	\$3,378	7
Nova Scotia	\$2,218	8	\$3,249	9
New Brunswick	\$ 691	10	\$3,036	10
Quebec	\$2,447	6	\$4,182	3
Ontario	\$2,649	3	\$3,308	8
Manitoba	\$2,459	5	\$3,647	6
Saskatchewan	\$2,523	4	\$3,847	5
Alberta	\$3,257	2	\$4,046	4
British Columbia	\$3,311	1	\$4,564	2
CANADA	\$2,594		\$3,726	

Source: 1971-2: A Comparison of Provincial Contributions to Canadian Universities, COU, March 1976. 1975-76: COU brief to OCUA, May 1977.

iv) MCU Budget as percentage of total budget

It is the government's (tacit) decision to lessen its commitment to Ontario's post-secondary education system that has resulted in its relative decline compared to other provinces.

This can be most clearly seen in the importance that the Cabinet attaches to the overall budget of the Ministry of Colleges and Universities (MCU). In the last few years, Ministry expenditures have gone from a high of 11.3 percent of total government expenditures (in 1972-73) to a projected 9.1 percent in 1978-79. With one exception, there has been a relative decline in importance of the MCU in each of the last seven years.

It must be pointed out here that this decline has nothing to do with a demographic shift in the population. In other words, the "baby boom" has not reached the senior high school level, and the traditional "clientele" - the high school graduate - for the colleges and universities has continued to grow in

TABLE 2

Year	MCU/ Provincial Budget	MCU Budget [\$'000]	Provincial Budget [\$'000]	Per cent
1972-73		\$ 6,481	\$ 736	11.3 per cent
1974-75		\$ 8,722	\$ 878	10.1 per cent
1975-76		\$10,490	\$1,019	9.7 per cent
1976-77		\$11,846	\$1,160	9.8 per cent
1977-78		\$13,606	\$1,273	9.4 per cent
1978-79		\$14,541	\$1,330*	9.1 per cent

Source: Ontario Budgets: 1978-79 figure, speech by the Treasurer, Sept. 16, 1977.

*estimate based on known operating and student aid increases with other ministry programs at same level as 1977-78.

sity Affairs (OCUA) was established in 1974, the government has rejected its recommendations for operating grants. In the college system, provincial operating grants will rise a mere 5.4 percent, fully a 33 percent drop in the increase in funding that occurred in 1977-78.

i) Universities

Every year, the OCUA makes a funding recommendation to the Minister of Colleges and Universities, outlining the financial needs (as the Council sees them) of the universities in the province. The Council is an 'independent' advisory body that has a history of being extremely conservative in its funding recommendations. Consequently, in the past, the Minister has provided the funding the Council has requested.

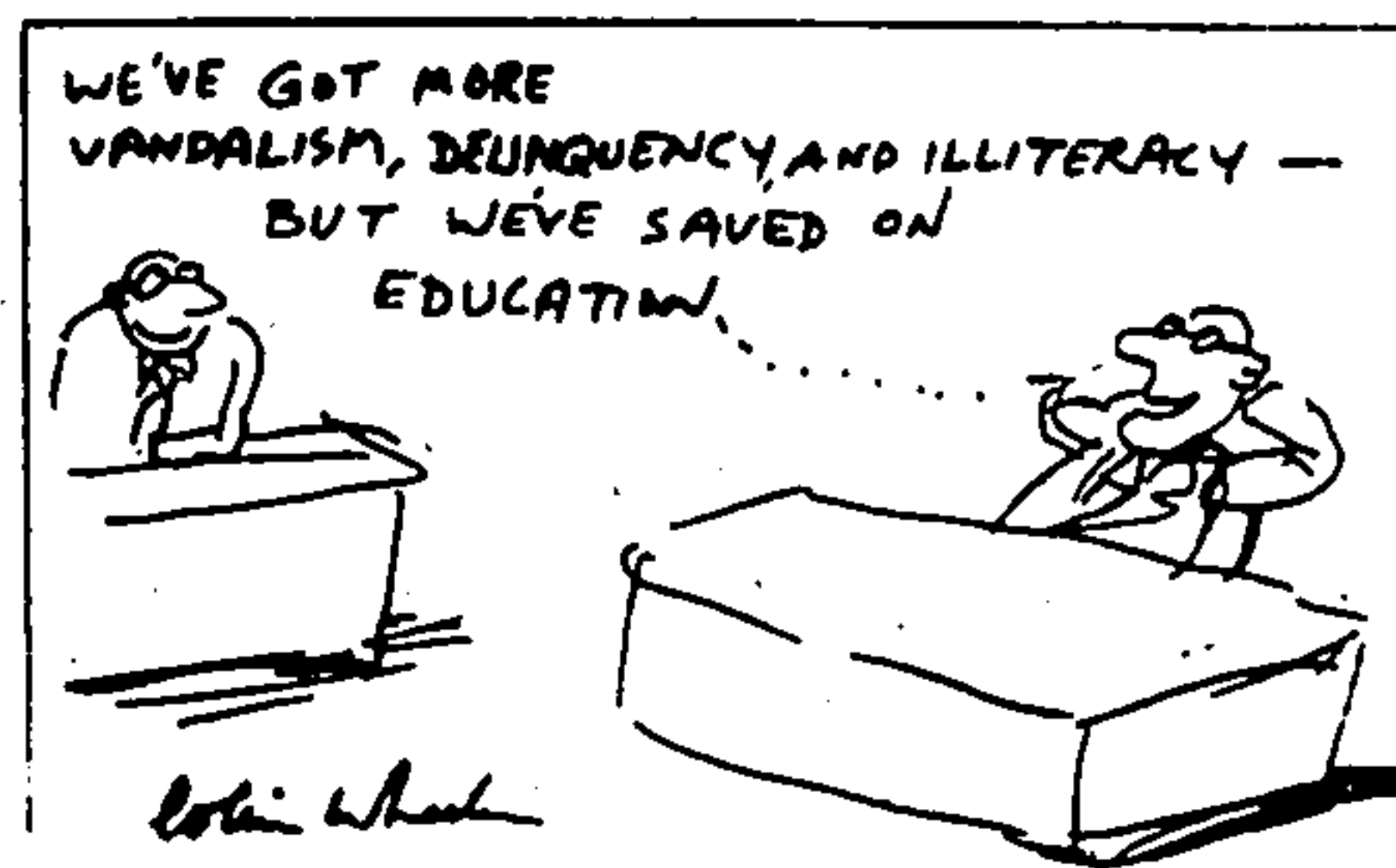
To cite only one example of the Council's overly cautious assumptions, in its memorandum for 1978-79 funding, it states:

"With respect to allowances for inflation in non-salary expenditures, Council is aware that inflation has exceeded the growth rate in the CPI (Consumer Price Index) for the past two years. The difference has been largely attributable to extraordinarily high rates of inflation for utilities and library expenditures....Despite Council's concern that the figure chosen for 1978-79 may be unduly conservative, it proposes the same factor for non-salary expenditures as for salaries and fringe benefits, namely 6 per cent."

The Current Crisis

The four indicators cited above demonstrate a clear trend in Ontario government policy in the last few years. However, the underfunding decision for 1978-79 is a qualitative leap in the cutting back effort.

In the university system, for the first time since the Ontario Council on Univer-



Quality of Education

(OCUA Memorandum 77-III, p. 6)

In other words, to compensate for inflation, only 6 percent is allowed in items not covered by the Anti-Inflation Board, and where costs are rising at a 15-25 percent rate per annum.

Based on its "unduly conservative" estimates, the Council recommended a \$67.1 million (9.7 per cent) increase in provincial operating grants for the 1978-79 budget year. The Minister rejected this amount (in the letter quoted at the beginning). Without any reference to "goals and objectives" or a rationale for the decision or an enquiry as to what this would mean to Ontario's universities, he announced that the government would only be giving the universities an increase in operating grants of 5.8 percent over this year's level (i.e. \$41 million) or \$26.1 million less than the already ludicrous amount recommended by the OCUA itself.

This funding short-fall of \$26.1 million has serious implications for the quality of education, already in the process of decline from underfunding, with which OCUA has been complicit, in the last few years.

A more realistic understanding of the actual short-fall in funding is a comparison of what university administrators estimate will be needed in 1978-79 and what the government is offering. The administrators estimate that an additional \$90 million is required to "maintain (not improve!) present levels of quality and service." - (COU brief to OCUA, May 1977, pp.48-51.

ii) Colleges

The secrecy surrounding the funding procedure in the community college system in the province is notorious, so it is impossible to say whether the increase in operating grants to the colleges (5.4 percent) is higher or lower than that recommended by the Council of Regents (COR). The Council is roughly the equivalent to the OCUA in the college sector.

However, as the table below shows, the increase in provincial operating grants has been going down dramatically in the last three years.

The \$14 million increase in operating grants for 1978-79 will be insufficient to cover the costs for equitable wage settlements and the purchase of up-to-date equipment that is so essential to college programs.

The future:

"As I stated in my April Budget Address, the Ontario Government remains

TABLE 3

Year	Grants [\$'000]	Increase
1978-79	\$271,300	5.4
1977-78	\$257,300	9.2
1976-77	\$235,600	17.2
1975-76	\$201,019	

Source: MCU estimates.

convinced that all levels of government in Ontario must continue to practice restraint....In....my 1977 Budget, the Province laid out a severe restraint program for its own financial planning, with the ultimate objective of a balanced budget for 1981. This tough and precedent-setting public commitment remains our target today." (Darcy McKeough, Treasurer of Ontario, in a speech Sept. 16, 1977 announcing the cutbacks.)

The message to students is clear: the government intends to squeeze the post-secondary system - to irreparably damage it, if necessary - to obtain a balanced budget. The qualitative leap that the underfunding for 1978-79 represents is the start of the final stretch.

What Does This Mean? Impact on Quality

The government's abandonment of its commitment to adequately fund the post-secondary system has an obvious impact on the kind of education available to students at each institution. The cuts required at the departmental or division level vary from place to place, but the end result is the same - reduced educational resources are available.

The following examples are used as illustrations of cutbacks at the local level, cutbacks that are only now being made known, as institutional budgets are drawn up for 1978-79:

1. In the face of an administrative directive at York University for departmental budget cuts of 7 percent, the political science department at Glendon College may have to cut the number of courses offered next year from 29 to 16. This 50 percent cut will be accomplished by non-renewal of 3 full-time and 1 part-time teaching staff, and is expected to seriously affect the overall Canadian studies program at the college.

2. In the last 6 years, 37 full-time library staff positions have been eliminated (by attrition) at Queen's University. The number of new books purchased in 1977-78 (22,846) is less than half the number bought in 1972. The situation will get worse, as the

principal of Queen's announced that the real financial resources of the institution will have to be cut by \$2.3 million in 1978 and by the same amount in 1979 (Globe and Mail, February 1, 1978).

3. The President of Ryerson, Walter Pitman, admits that "students must expect a decline in education quality" in the coming year. Specifically, a proposal is being considered to reduce the number of class hours by 2 to 4 hours per week.

4. The length of time required for students in the Chemistry Department to complete their doctorate at the University of Toronto has been prolonged for up to 6 months because of the cutbacks. In the last few years the number of glass-blowers in the department has been reduced from 4 to 1. This means students must wait months for the equipment necessary for the complicated tubing used for experiments. All departments in Arts and Science faced a 5 percent budget cut in 1977-78, and they are facing a further 3 percent minimum cut for 1978-79.

5. Students at Fanshawe College have to pay between an additional \$120 to \$350 laboratory fee in certain courses. (Based on information provided by the MCU College Affairs Branch, surveying ancillary fees for 1976-77.) These fees are used to purchase materials that used to be paid for by college operating funds, and are part of a process in all colleges to cope with the cutbacks through raising ancillary fees.

Specific cases such as these abound. Cuts in programs offered, in the materials available in our libraries, in the number of contact hours, and in the quantity and quality of laboratory equipment will occur with increasing frequency. Quite basically, the government is short-changing its students, and it is also short-changing society, now and in the future.

Rather than accepting the dangerous government policy decision as a "new reality" (as groups like OCUA suggest), it should be seen as precisely what it is - a policy for higher education based solely on a single-minded desire to balance the provincial bud-

get. Rather than capitulate to this "new reality", the "new reality" should be changed.

A Proclamation

1978/1979

SGA GENERAL ELECTION

President

Vice-President

STUDENT SENATORS

Council Representatives:

University College
University of Sudbury
Huntington College
Thorneloe College
School of Commerce
School of Engineering
School of Nursing
Physical Education
School of Social Work
School of Translation

Forms and Standard Regulations will be available at the SGA Office, Room G-9, Student Street, beginning Wednesday, February 15 [due to the Study Week commencing February 20]. Nominations will be received until Monday, March 6, 1978 at 5:00 p.m. at the SGA Office. For further information, call the SGA at 673-3644 or 675-1151, ext. 327.

La Super Franco Fete

La Super Franco-Fete "Journées d'Echange"

SUDBURY-La Nuit sur L'étang, qui s'est avérée pendant trois ans, le spectacle franco-ontarien le plus populaire, revient cette année.

En effet, l'Association des étudiants francophones de l'Université Laurentienne organise la Nuit qui aura lieu à l'École des sciences de l'éducation le samedi soir 4 mars. Robert Pauquette, François Lemieux, Paulette Leger, Suzanne Gratton, La cuisine de la poésie, le café chantant de l'école secondaire de la Rivière des Français et Michel Dallaire participeront à cette Nuit qui débutera à 20 heures.

L'édition '78 de la Nuit sur l'étang a lieu dans le cadre des journées d'échange qui se dérouleront à l'Université Laurentienne des étudiants francophones et le Conseil de l'enseignement en français, cette fête débutera le mercredi 1er mars par une série de films.

Les jeudi et vendredi, 2 et 3 mars, aura lieu le colloque sur la francophonie ontarienne. Camille Laurin, ministre du Développement culturel au gouvernement québécois et parrain de la loi 101 prononcera une conférence le jeudi soir sur la Charte du français.

Pierre Savard de l'Université d'Ottawa et un représentant du gouvernement ontarien prononceront une conférence le vendredi matin. Au cours de l'après-midi, MM. Keith Spicer, ancien commissaire fédéral aux langues officielles, Gérard Lafrenière, directeur du centre d'éducation permanente de l'Université Laurentienne, Remy Beauregard, secrétaire-général de l'ACFO, Gerald Godin, député péquiste de Mercier à l'Assemblée nationale du Québec et Jeannine Sabourin, vice-président du Comité consultatif des affaires franco-ontariennes participeront à un débat public sur l'avenir de la francophonie ontarienne.

Ce débat sera suivi d'un vin et fromage ou le public sera invité à discuter avec les conférenciers.

La Nuit sur l'étang clôturera ces journées d'échange.

Pour autres renseignements, communiquer avec l'Association des étudiants francophones de l'Université Laurentienne au 675-1151, poste 571, ou 675-3170.

A Lonely University Student



Here was a talented student, who "had it going." He was young, ambitious, handsome and wealthy. He worked hard at his assignments, had the drive, energy which led him to the top of his class. What more could you ask for? He had everything that young people would like to have for themselves today. He was heard asking another student, what was wrong with his life. He should be the happiest student. But the student knew he was worried, nervous about something. No pill, pot, or booze seemed to offer the solution to his biggest problem. It seemed that he had left something very important out of his life. He was asked to read the Twenty-Third Psalm. It may sound simple, if not foolish to most university students. But I believe that the Twenty-Third Psalm is one of the most powerful, and at the same time, among the most beautiful pieces of writing in existence. The Twenty-Third Psalm allows for a different kind of thinking that one would normally find with a self-centered person. It is a well known psalm. The importance lies in not just knowing the words, but in

thinking its thoughts. There are dead spots in all of our lives to which circumstances, fate and our own foolishness has brought us. These are all too familiar to us. One of the greatest problems that most students face on this campus is loneliness. Is there anyway out of this?

When a student who is going through his or her own hardships asks for help, I ask them to find a place where they can get by themselves, a quiet place where their lives can be recharged and rejuvenated. There they can lay aside the unending details of complicated, modern existence. This allows them to stop their mind which is very much like a broken record and keeps them from trying to deal with their problems all at the same time. If they pause for awhile, then I believe they can deal with today's burden as well as tomorrow's and becoming still in their own valley, they can find there the quiet presence of their Creator.

To be alone may be a way of solving your loneliness. Remember you can be lonely in a crowd.

The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want. He makes me to lie down in green pastures: he leadeth me beside the still waters. He restored my soul: he leadeth me in the paths of righteousness for his name's sake.

Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil: for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff they comfort me.

Thou preparest a table before me in the presence of mine enemies: thou anointest my head with oil; my cup runneth over. Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life: and I will dwell in the house of the Lord for ever.

BY CLIVE GRIFFITH



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Congratulations on having won a brand new Mini, the Long Distance economy car.

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Add a taste of Irish laughter to your coffee.

Old Bushmills rich, original, emphatic taste adds gusto to piping hot coffee. Sipping it through cream makes it delightful.

Moisten rim of 8 oz. stemmed glass with Old Bushmills Irish Whiskey. Dip glass into sugar. Pour 1 1/2 oz. of Old Bushmills Irish Whiskey. Add 1 tsp. brown sugar, strong black coffee and top with spoonful of whipped cream. Serve and watch the smiles.

Universities and the Junta

LAMBDA Page 13

by Debbie Wilson

After heavy fighting at Chile's State Technical University, a young priest was admitted to the university to bless the dead. He encountered a pile of 200 corpses.

John Barnes of Newsweek magazine also found 200 bodies - many had been machine-gunned - of young and apparently working class people in the Santiago city morgue. He learned from a staff member's daughter that nearly 2,800 dead had been taken to the morgue during the previous two weeks, setting the city's daily murder rate at 200.

These are not isolated incidents. Rather, they are the norm if the sparse reports slipped out of the country are an indication: newspapers have been shut down or monitored since the military dictatorship assumed power Sept. 11, 1973.

In the four years since the military coup led by General Pinochet murdered democratically-elected Marxist president Salvador Allende and seized power, 30,000 people have been murdered. One person in

every 100 has been arrested, tortured or imprisoned, 2,000 political prisoners are held in concentration camps and 3,000 persons are officially listed as missing.

Killing the Social Sciences

Nor have the universities escaped further government influence. The armed forces occupied campuses during the coup despite some student resistance, and the junta appointed retired officers as university rectors to oversee the institutions' restructuring.

What kind of restructuring? Education minister Admiral Hugo Castro, a graduate of U.S. combat, artillery torpedo and sonar courses, has been quoted in the New York Times as saying his objective "is to destroy Marxism first, then every kind of politics."

In keeping with this goal, the armed forces have burned the journalism libraries and closed the eastern campus of the University of Chile. They used heavy artillery within the buildings, and at its national stadium

many people who were apprehended, often on vague charges or without charges were tortured and slaughtered.

The junta has virtually eliminated the study of social sciences in the universities and has restricted enrolment to anti-Marxists. Professors have been fired, deported, arrested or killed for leftist leanings. The list of atrocities goes on.

Soldiers Take Over Educational Posts

The education system is little better for those who are allowed to remain enrolled of employed within it. "Every official in the ministry of education, every dean in the universities is a military officer," according to Humberto Elgueta, former president of the disbanded Chilean teachers' society. "Teachers are forbidden from gathering in groups of more than three, and must restrict their conversation topics to school operation. Student, parent and teacher organizations have been crushed," he adds.

Terms such as democracy, president of the republic social classes and underdevelopment cannot be discussed in the schools. And the policy is enforced by the confidential denunciation of instructors working against dictatorship plans, or in effect, mutual spying.

In 1974, Enrique Odeiza of the Latin American Council of Social Sciences reported on the direction and direct effects of the junta and its program of restructuring education. He stressed that only verified incidents were included in the report.

Some of the incidents at the University of Chile were radical changes in the administration, which included removal of the Normative Council, the university's highest authority, and 90 per cent of the administrative staff. And professor Enrique Paris was tortured to death at the national stadium.

Libraries Destroyed

As well, the journalism library was burned to destroy subversive literature. And social sciences were removed from the curriculum and the registration of students was cancelled. Enrolment was restricted: only 220 of 3,562 education students were allowed to continue; philosophy enrolment dropped to 200 from 2,489; medicine to 880 from 1,369, and natural sciences to 250 from 2,503.

the men and come up with the game plan to fit the situation. But, 'everyone has a role to play from the top to the bottom. How effective each plays his role will determine the outcome'.

were taken to the national stadium.

Sixty per cent of the faculty and administration were removed from their jobs, and less than one-third of the earlier enrolment of 15,000 students were permitted to continue classes.

Many were being held, including the student union president. And classes were renewed, but "with the total exclusion of all Marxist students."

At Northern University, all foreign professors and 10 Chilean staff were expelled, and some members of the faculty and administration are known to have been murdered by the junta. Among them are Luis Munoz, president of the non-academic personnel union; Elizabeth Cabrera, student services social visitor; Neso Teodorovic, student society communications; and sociology professor Francisco Donoso.

The political science building at the university has been closed.

At Concepcion University, many students, administrators and professors were arrested during the 1973 coup when the campus was invaded by troops and police. Antonio Leal, secretary-general of the student federation, lost an eye and a gangrenous leg as a result of torture in prison.

The delegate rector hand-picked 12 right-wing militant students to act as judges.

Some people in Sudbury are going to stay and dig in their heels and fight to save this town from economic annihilation. I have to count myself as one of them. How about you? For information as to 2001, contact me William Bradley at Lambda (leave a note) or the SGA (Students Street) or stops me in the hall. (I'm the long-haired dude with the blue parka). We need volunteers for the Conference. I have to get those exams. People may have adjacent to the conference rolled back. More information on this mind boggling event will be on the way. It has to be the biggest potential constructive enterprise even to hit Laurentian, Sudbury, Ontario. - maybe even Canada - people from all over the world are coming - all to help

Booze Consumption Down

Despite comments by some students who witnessed "wild west" style drinking in recent weeks, liquor sales have "decreased" since last year according to Director of Services, Paul Menard.

In a statement submitted to Lambda at its request, for which audited statements were available Mr. Menard said that the Pub's liquor licence included.

- Great Hall
- Private Dining Room
- 11th floor - Parker Building
- Science II Cafeteria
- Faculty Lounge
- School of Education Cafeteria

Therefore the following Gross Sales Figures encompass sales from all events held under the auspices of the said Licence. Gross Sales for the period May 1, 1976 to April 30, 1977 were \$5195,122.

Gross Sales for the period May 1, 1977 to December 31, 1977 (period for which audited statements are available) were \$124,332. By comparison, Gross Sales for the period May 1, 1976 to December 31, 1976 were \$127,030.

This \$2,698 decrease in gross sales becomes significant when one considers that a price hike of .10 per beer and .5 per drink was implemented in January 1977.

Several reasons are possible in justifying this real decline in alcohol sales under the Pub Licence such as:

- increased competition from Pubs at our affiliated colleges;
- introduction at many hotels of specialized discotheques;
- reduction in special func-

tions both by internal and external organizations; - decrease in student purchasing power for luxuries such as alcohol.

to this Lambda adds possibly: decline enrollment. According to one source, there has been a decline in man hours work-

ed by students at the Pub.

A writing error in a front page story 2 weeks ago said that net income in 4 days of Carnival activity had been in excess of 10,000 dollars. In fact, this should have read "gross sales; counting profit in not including interest liquor sales for 7 kind of grow nor on behalf of unless they are directly three



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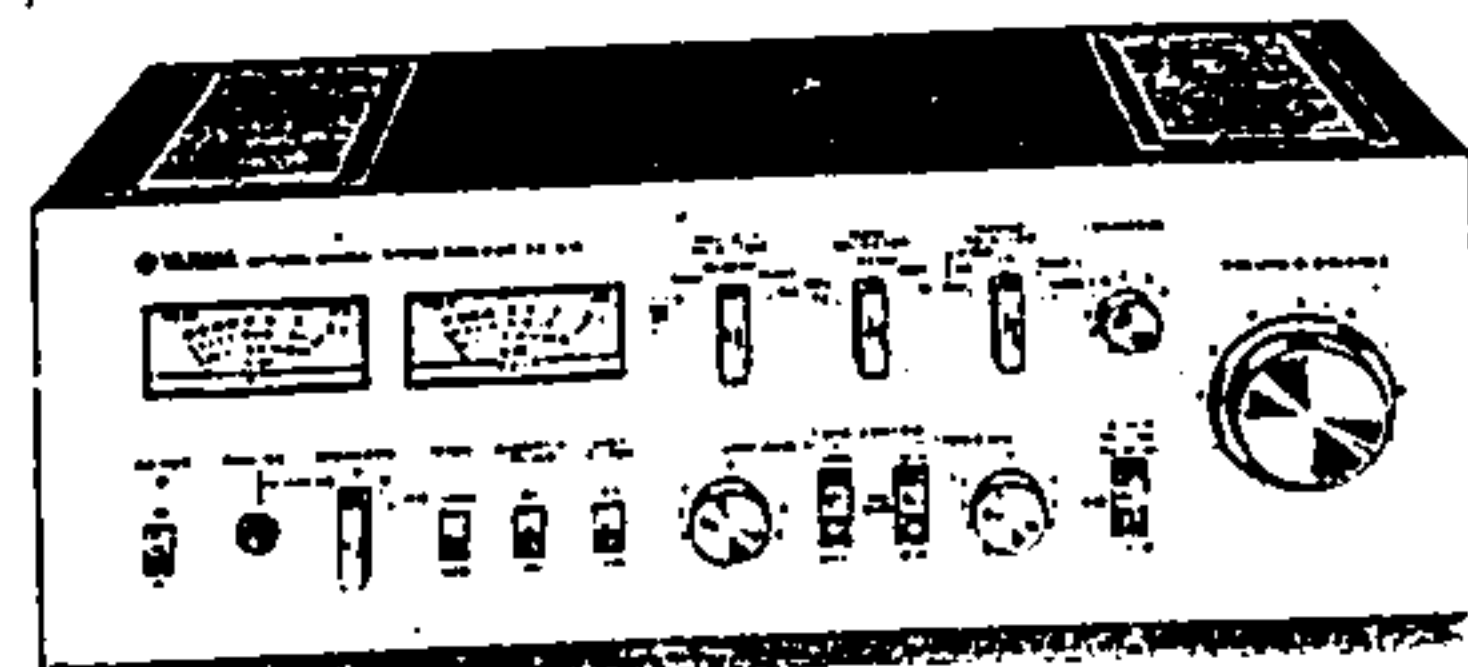
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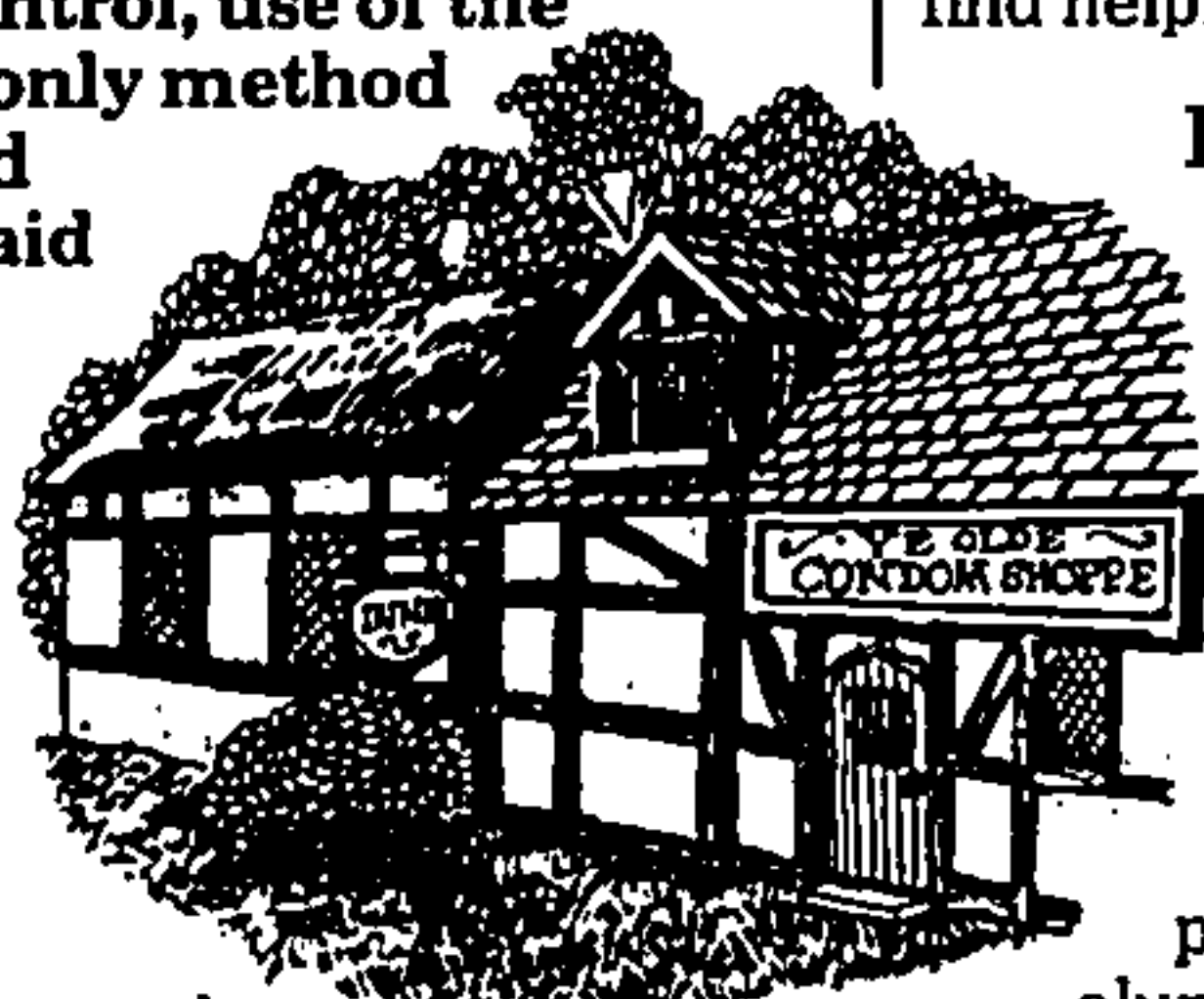
50 CEDAR STREET.

Julius Schmid would like to give you some straight talk about condoms, rubbers, sheaths, safes, French letters, storkstoppers.

All of the above are other names for prophylactics. One of the oldest and most effective means of birth control known and the most popular form used by males. Apart from birth control, use of the prophylactic is the only method officially recognized and accepted as an aid in the prevention of transmission of venereal disease.

Skin Prophylactics.

Skin prophylactics made from the membranes of lambs were introduced in England as early as the eighteenth century. Colloquially known as "armour"; used by Cassanova, and mentioned in classic literature by Richard Boswell in his "London Journal" (where we read of his misfortune from not using one), they continue to be used and increase in popularity to this very day.



Because they are made from natural

measure upon the way in which it is used and disposed of. Here are a few simple suggestions that you may find helpful.

Packaging

First of all, there's the matter of packaging. Skin prophylactics are now packaged premoistened in sealed aluminum foil pouches to keep them fresh, dependable and ready for use. Latex rubber prophylactics are usually packaged in sealed plasticized paper pouches or aluminum foil.

All of these prophylactics, at least those marketed by reputable firms, are tested electronically and by other methods to make sure they are free of defects. Prophylactics are handled very carefully during the packaging operation to make sure they are not damaged in any way.



Taking Them Off

When sexual relations are completed, withdraw the penis while the erection is still present, holding the rim of the prophylactic until withdrawal is complete, so as to stop any escape of semen from the prophylactic as well as to stop it from slipping off. Remove the prophylactic and, as an added precaution, use soap and water to wash the hands, penis and surrounding area and also the vaginal area to help destroy any traces of sperm or germs.

And now for a commercial.

As you've read this far you're probably asking yourself who makes the most popular brands of prophylactics in Canada?

The answer to that is Julius Schmid. And we'd like to take this opportunity to introduce you to six of the best brands of prophylactics that money can buy. They're all made by Julius Schmid. They're all electronically tested to assure dependability and quality. And you can only buy them in drug stores.

RAMSES Regular (Non-Lubricated) & Sensitol (Lubricated). A tissue thin rubber sheath of amazing strength. Smooth as silk, light as gossamer, almost imperceptible in use. Rolled, ready-to-use.

FOUREX "Non-Slip" Skins—distinctly different from rubber, these natural membranes from the lamb are specially processed to retain their fine natural texture, softness and durability. Lubricated and rolled for added convenience.

SHEIK Sensi-Shape (Lubricated) & Regular (Non-Lubricated). The popular priced, high quality reservoir end rubber prophylactic. Rolled, ready-to-use.

NuForm Sensi-Shape (Lubricated) & Sensi-Shape (Non-Lubricated). The "better for both" new, scientifically developed shape that provides greater sensitivity and more feeling for both partners. Comes in "passionate pink." Rolled, ready-to-use.

EXCITA Gently ribbed and sensi-shaped to provide "extra pleasure for both partners." Sensitol Lubricated for added sensitivity. Also in "passionate pink." Rolled, ready-to-use.

Fiesta Reservoir end prophylactics in an assortment of colours. Sensitol lubricated for added sensitivity. Rolled, ready-to-use.

We wrote the book on prophylactics. If you would like to read it and get some free samples of what we've been talking about, fill in the coupon below and we'll send you everything in "a genuine plain brown envelope."

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won a br around in
Long Dist and sit on them
We ho mage them
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driving. Axt is the matter
48,427 est to tear the
partic-so that the simple
cause a pinhole. And
we should be particularly careful of
fingernails whenever handling the
prophylactic.

Putting Them On

The condom, or prophylactic, should be put on before there is any contact between the penis and the vaginal area. This is important, as it is possible for small amounts of semen to escape from the penis even before orgasm.

Unroll the prophylactic gently onto the erect penis, leaving about a half of an inch projecting beyond the tip of the penis to receive the male fluid (semen). This is more easily judged with those prophylactics that have a reservoir end. The space left at the end or the reservoir, should be squeezed while unrolling, so that air is not trapped in the closed end.

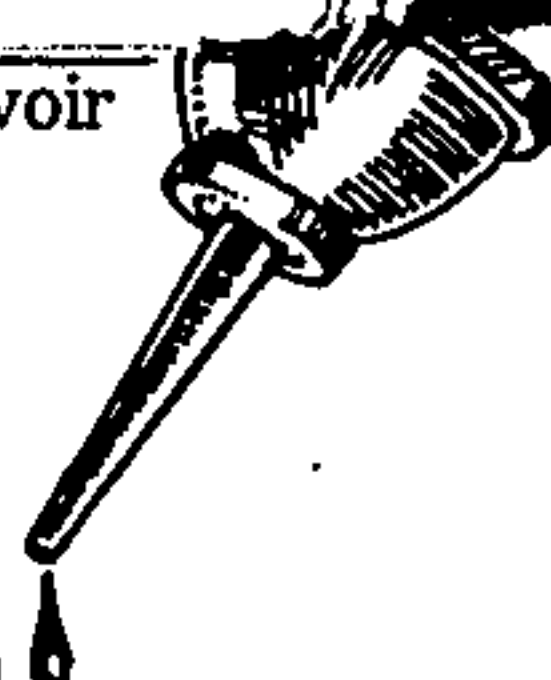
As mentioned earlier, you may wish to apply a suitable lubricant either to the vaginal entrance or to the outside surface of the prophylactic, or both, to make entry easier and to lessen any risk of the prophylactic tearing.

Lubrication

And thanks to modern chemistry, several new non-reactive lubricants have been developed so that prophylactics are available in either non-lubricated or lubricated forms. The lubricated form is generally regarded as providing improved sensitivity, as is, incidentally, the NuForm® Sensi-Shape. For your added convenience, all prophylactics are pre-rolled and ready-to-use.

Some Helpful Hints

The effectiveness of a prophylactic, whether for birth control or to help prevent venereal disease, is dependent in large



A Second Take

by Barbara Dingwall

The debate on whether school curricula should contain mandatory core subjects, or stress creativity over discipline, free choice over rigid standards, freedom of expression over ritualistic learning, still continues, and not only in Canada. I personally favour the latter, given competent instructors, capable of motivating their students to make the system work.

Nonetheless, we can't close our eyes to the lack of basic knowledge and poor writing skills displayed by too many people of our generation and those coming up. Our society doesn't even require coherent writing skills any more. In many households, kids are flaked out in chairs, eyes glued to the tube every moment they get. Audio-visual methods are even taking over the classrooms. It's far easier, certainly less challenging, definitely imagination-destroying to see, in detail and living colour, rather than read or listen and imagine. (As well, it's much simpler and more gripping to live the soaps rather than your life)...End of digression.

A couple of years ago, a Toronto journalist received from an Australian friend the following list of 13 and 14 year old kids' answers to examination questions. The Aussie education department made these responses available, refuting all allegations that Australians have no sense of humour. Without further ado, and for your entertainment, forget the questions, but here are the answers.

- .. Benjamin Franklin produced electricity by rubbing cats backwards.
- .. A thermometer is an instrument for raising temperature.
- .. To remove air from a flask, fill the flask with water, tip the water out and put the cork in quick.
- .. A litre is a nest for young animals.
- .. A vacuum is a "U" tube with the flask at each end.
- .. The cuckoo does not lay its own eggs.
- .. Typhoid fever may be prevented by fascination.
- .. Algeria was the wife of Euclid.
- .. An axiom is a thing that is so visible that it is not necessary to see it.
- .. A circle is a line which meets its other end without ending.
- .. An example of animal breeding is the farmer who mated a bull that gave a great deal of milk with a bull with good meat.
- .. By self-pollination a farmer gets a flock of longhaired sheep.
- .. A super-saturated solution is one that holds more than it can hold.
- .. The hydra gets its food into its mouth by descending upon its prey and pushing it into its mouth with its testicles.
- .. A person should take a bath once in summer time and not quite so often in winter time.
- .. For fainting, rub the person's chest or if a lady, rub her arm above the hand.
- .. For fractures, to see if bone is broken, wiggle it gently back and forth.
- .. For dog bite, put the dog away for several days, if it has not recovered then kill it.
- .. For nose bleed, put the nose lower than the body.
- .. To remove dust from the eye, pull the eye over the nose.
- .. For head cold, use an agoniser to spray nose until it drops in your throat.
- .. For snake bite, bleed the wound and rape the victim in a blanket for shock.
- .. For asphyxiation apply artificial respiration until the patient is dead.
- .. It is well known that a deceased body warps the mind.
- .. The cerebrum is a cavity in the head.
- .. Blood flows down one leg and up the other.
- .. Parallel lines do not meet unless you bend one or both of them.

P.S. Thank you to those students who deigned to show up at the first educational SGA event of the year. The film "Union Mads", consensus was, was nothing less than excellent. The following discussion, thought some, was less.

The employment deputy minister is coming to campus soon. Prepare job creation-proposals now. There are too few Silver Donald Cameron's in this world. Study/ski week is here. hurrah!

2001 a Sudbury Odyssey

'We have to set up our own terms of reference', he stated. 'We need a socialist alternative - taking control of our resources away from those in control now and putting them into the hands of the people affected.'

'These companies have no scruples. They want the maximum profits. That's where their loyalty lies.' Who is responsible for profits? The working man generates the companies profits. "Those responsible for profits should have control of them."

However, Jack was careful to point out that such a socialist alternative would not come overnight. 'The process is a lengthy one--it may take a generation. We have to examine where we are today and set our goals in the context of today's situation.'

Basically, it boils down to a confrontation between two forces--profit vs people and the strength is on the side of profit at this point. The company's strength is virtually unlimited--they can expand production, cut back, lay-off, and then later re-hire if they wish, all legal under the law. Yet, the union hasn't the power to protect what it previously had--jobs.

The government in Queen's Park is not interested in seeing any kind of union strength grow nor will they act on behalf of the workers unless they themselves are directly threatened.

According to Gignac, the Tory government will act only as it has to in order to give the impression that it is doing something. The ball is with the workers themselves. 'We need a shift away from pure rhetoric to action on the job' asserts Jack Gignac. However, before one has visions of massive disruptions at work, one must remember that generally workers are not interested in creating problems. 'They want to be peaceful. Only when threatened will they defend themselves and they will use the avenue least difficult for them and those creating problems.'

That seems to be the key note of the Falconbridge workers attitude towards the cut-backs, self-defence. Yet, Gignac says it is not a question of individual self-defence but a matter of how we can defend ourselves collectively. Nothing can be done individually. The company knows this. What they fear most is workers' solidarity. The company will do anything it can to split up the men such as confusing them as to what is really happening.

It's up to the leadership to clarify the situation for the men and come up with the game plan to fit the situation. But, 'everyone has a role to play from the top to the bottom. How effective each plays his role will determine the outcome'.

It is a confrontation. 'One side loses and one side wins', and, there may be casualties in terms of some perhaps further losing their jobs, but, then isn't this what it's all about? 'It is a struggle' says Gignac but as we all know the whole history of the labour movement have been an uphill battle against dangerous working condition, inadequate job security and insufficient wages. Men and women have given their lives just to start a union back in the days of the depression.

At any rate Jack Gignac and Dave Patterson president of the Steelworkers Local 6500 face a tough time ahead as rumours spread of more layoffs.

Both men, however, sit on the 2001 Committee, a coalition of business, labour, government and students with a mandate to bring a diversified economy to the Sudbury area. A new black-out will remain until March 1st when the Committee details its April 8th and 9th Conference to the public. I can say that this Committee is charged with raising the consciousness of both representatives and the general public as to what we have (resource wise) and what we can do for the future of Sudbury.

Some people in Sudbury are going to stay and dig in their heels and fight to save this town from economic annihilation. I have to count myself as one of them. How about you? For information as to 2001, contact me William Bradley at Lambda (leave a note) or the SGA (Students Street) or stops me in the hall. (I'm the long-haired dude with the blue parka). We need volunteers for the Conference. I have to get those exams. People may have adjacent to the conference rolled back. More information on this mind boggling event will be on the way. It has to be the biggest potential constructive enterprise even to hit Laurentian, Sudbury, Ontario. - maybe even Canada - people from all over the world are coming - all to help Sudbury - yeah the news about the troubles we have here is out all over the world and people are coming to lend their expertise - it sure gives a person some kind of hope - but it takes people to create their own future

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Art Happenings

MEDIEVAL ART LECTURE SERIES:

In association with Dr. Peake of the History Dept of Laurentian University, the Museum and Arts Centre is offering lectures on various aspects of Medieval Art as reflections of the society which produced them.

RITA LETENDRE (Gallery I)

Monday, February 27, 7:30 p.m. MEDIEVAL PAINTING AND SCULPTURE by Andrew Gregg

Andrew Gregg comes to us through the Speakers' Bureau at Extension Services at the Art Gallery of Ontario.

Monday, March 13, 7:30 p.m. MEDIEVAL MUSIC BY Dr. Douglas Webb

Dr. Webb is a member of the Music Faculty at Cambrian College, and director of a number of choirs in Sudbury. He has a Bachelor's Degree in Musicology from U of T, a Masters in Church Music and a Ph.D. in Music Theory from the Eastman School of Music at the University of Rochester.

February 21 - March 12

Having worked in Montreal, Los Angeles and New York before settling in Toronto, Rita Letendre has been an eye witness to some of the most radical developments in modern painting. Her works are characterized by their wedge-like shapes of bright colour radiating from a single focal point.

Since the beginning of her career in 1952, she has

participated in group shows all over the world. Her more than thirty solo exhibitions in Montreal, Toronto, San Francisco, New York, Los Angeles and Detroit have made her work well-known across North America. This exhibition will include some of Ms. Letendre's prints.

Presented through the "Artists with Their Work" programme from the Art Gallery of Ontario.

Laid-back Lay-off Concert

Northern Lights Festival Boreal will present a "Laid-back Layoff Concert", Sunday, February 19th at 8:00 pm in the Mine Mill Hall, 19 Regent Street, Sudbury.

Feature artists include:
- Rodney Brown & Damon Dowbak

-Jocko Chartrand
- Paul Dunn
- La Cuisine de la Poesie

Admission price is \$3:00 per person. Tickets are available at 674-5512, Records on Wheels, A & A Records & Tapes and La Slague. The Book Mine.

WANTED VOLUNTEERS

Volunteer to work with disabled children and adults in various recreation programs offered by the Parks and Recreation Department. Volunteers are needed to assist the disabled in specialized skiing, skating, swimming and activity programs, either in a group situation or on a one to one basis.

If interested, please call Lorne Daley, Co-Ordinator of Special Services at 674-3151 extension 456.

St. Marks' Chappel, Sunday 19th Feb 78, 2nd Sunday in Lent. Sung Mass at 5:30 pm Sermon by Dr. C. Headon, Dean and Registrar.

Friday 24th Feb 78, St. Matthias the apostle at 5:30.

Sunday 26th Feb 78 1/3rd Sunday in Lent Low Mass at 5:30 pm. Short address by Fr. Heaven, Provost.

FRISBEE ENTHUSIASTS

championships should contact either Kevin Jackson or Laurie Dotto at 674-9117 or 674-9071, or contact us at Huntington College Residence, rm. 140, for more information on practice hours and try-outs.

YOUR FELLOW FRISBEE FREAKS
KEVIN JACKSON
LAURIE DOTTO

The SGA requires

a
CHIEF RETURNING OFFICER
for the 1978 Elections
to be held March 14 and 15, 1978.

Applications for the position should be submitted to the SGA before Monday, February 27, 1978 at 12:00 Noon!!!

Submit your application to:
The SGA Secretary
Room G-9, Student Street

For further information regarding duties, drop into the Office or call 673-3647 before February 17.

The University Women's Club
PRESENTS

The Canadian Opera Company

performing ROSSINI's

BARBER OF SEVILLE

The performance will take place at the Empire Theatre on Wednesday, March 8th, 8:00 p.m. Tickets cost \$8.00 and \$5.00 and are available at A&A Records, Eatons, Wolfe's Book Store, Embassy Hair Stylists, the Empire Theatre, or by calling Mrs. Helen Ghent at 522-9696.

All proceeds will go to supply scholarships to Laurentian University and Cambrian College in Sudbury.



Communist Party of Canada

Parti Communiste du Canada

This Friday evening, William Kashtan, leader of the Communist Party of Canada will address a Public Meeting in Sudbury. The event will be held at the cafeteria of the Sudbury Secondary School begining at 7:30.

The topic of discussion will be: **THE CURRENT ECONOMIC CRISIS IN THE NICKEL INDUSTRY-- THE COMMUNIST SOLUTION.**

There will be a question and answer period after Mr. Kashtan's remarks.

Cont'd from p 6

the first brown washroom please return it? They're hard to get.

Coming up soon is the Blood Donor Clinic, so eat a car and get your blood healthy. Also don't forget the end of the year banquet on March 18. Tickets will

be on sale probably after the break.

One sad note was the loss of a prize frost - Madelaine L. who has gone on to greater glory we hope. Another sad note deals with a recent injury to one of the hoary ancients of this place. Pat Vardy had a facial the other day on the ice. Pat, it does something for you, closes one eye, but try and look on the good side. That's the one you can still see out of. My last note is to wish all a happy and safe "study" break. Ah, the privations of studying in out - landish places such as Montreal and Florida. It shows how dedicated the average student has become.

See you in two weeks - more or less.

Sports Happenings

The Basketball Voyageurs are back at home Saturday February 18 against Ryerson at 8:15 p.m. (Note: The Toronto game has been changed to February 25).

The Women's Basketball team will play an exhibition game against the Winnipeg Wesmenettes Saturday at 2 p.m. The game will be nationally televised from

ATTENTION LAURENTIAN

A team is being organized to represent Laurentian at the Ontario University Frisbee Championships, March 31-April 1, at Brock University.

Anyone seriously interested in competing at the

Winnipeg on channel 9.

The hockey Vees will start the playoffs the weekend of February 24 either at home or in Toronto against York.

The OUAA swimming championships will be held at McMaster this weekend.

The OUAA indoor track and field Championships will be at Western, February 25.

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